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OCTOBER 1946

Erecting Steel for \$1,100,000 Bridge
Across Aquia Creek, South of Alexandria,
Va., for Richmond, Fredericksburg and
Potomac Railroad.



*More Phosphate Rock

for Industrial and Agricultural Chemicals

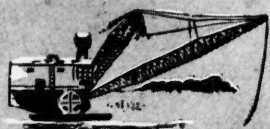
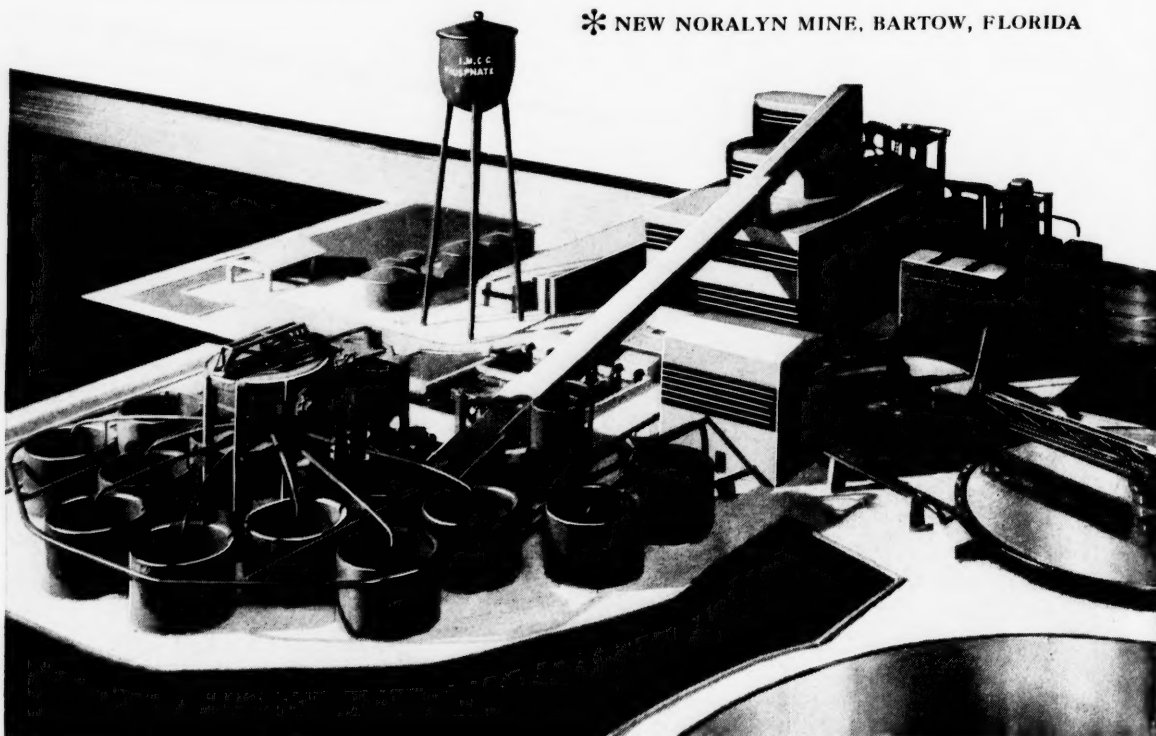
International's new Noralyn Mine, now under construction near Bartow, Florida, is designed to produce one million tons of highest grade Phosphate Rock per year when it begins operations in 1947.

An engineering project unique in the industry's experience, the Noralyn Mine is dedicated to the urgent task of producing larger quantities of essential Phosphates to meet the greatly expanded needs of industry and agriculture in America and

throughout the world.

Many important metallurgical innovations have been developed by International's engineers for use in the Noralyn Mine which will be the largest phosphate mining operation in the country. Through its research and engineering development program, International has continually improved its processes of mining and refining Phosphate Rock to expand production for increasing market requirements.

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MANUFACTURERS RECORD

ESTABLISHED 1882

A Publication for Executives

Volume 115 OCTOBER, 1946 Number 10

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Cover Illustration—Forces of the American Bridge Co., United States Steel subsidiary, lifting a 35-ton steel assembly into place on the \$1,100,000 Aquia Creek bridge, which with a \$750,000 main line track 5.9 miles long comprises a major improvement between Quantico, Va., and Washington, D. C., on that railroad. Baltimore Contractors, Inc., Baltimore, Md., constructed the substructure, steel piles, concrete masonry and concrete deck slab. A. B. Burton Co., Lynchburg, Va., did the grading, culvert extensions and abutments. Haley, Chisholm & Morris, Charlottesville, and Lawrie W. Thompson, Alexandria, are contractors for grading, masonry and culvert work on the track project, with the latter doing an overpass abutment. American Bridge Co. is the contractor for the steel superstructures of a bridge and underpass. Trackwork is being done by R. F. & P. forces, which also will install signals and interlocking furnished by Union Switch & Signal Co.

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NEW AND EXPANDING PLANTS

COMPILED FROM REPORTS PUBLISHED IN THE DAILY CONSTRUCTION BULLETIN

ALABAMA

MOBILEVILLE — Plant — Farmers Quick Co., plans construction of a quick freezing plant; brick; 500 lockers; one-story; L. E. Morris & Associates.

NGHAM — Freight Terminal — Decatur Co., plans freight terminal, one-story brick walls, cost approximately \$25,000.

NGHAM — Modernization — Tennessee Iron & Railroad Co., Robert Gregg, contemplates a two-year program for modernization and improvement of facilities including sheets through a conversion of the present hot-rolled method to the cold-rolled method at Fairfield; Will install equipment for production of galvanized sheets included in the program are installation of cleaning lines, two continuous galvanizing lines, one handling material in ranging from 20 to 30 inches, and shearing facilities of latest design.

NGHAM — Warehouse — Frisco Lines, 9th St., plans \$245,000 warehouse, to have concrete walls, concrete floors, structural steel, J. F. Holley, and Dunn Construction Co., R. J. Reid Contracting Co., have contracting and paving.

NGHAM — Warehouse — Day & Richards, have contract for warehouse, masonry walls, concrete floor, for Frisco Lines; R. J. Reid Contracting Co., has contract for grading and paving.

NGHAM — Radio Station — Courier Broadcasting Service, Inc., Rev. Glenn V. Tingley, 180 7th Ave., N., having plans prepared for new radio station by Shaw and Zimmer, Architects, Dixie Carlton Hotel, cost approximately \$100,000.

MOBILE — Mill — Foster & Creighton Co., has contract for mill, awarded contract by Calumet & Hecla Consolidated Copper Co., Wabash Division, Calumet, Mich., for supplying lubricating plant, to cost approximately \$250,000.

MOBILE — Remodeling — Indian River Textile Co., plans remodeling of Old Howell School into pajama factory; to cost approximately \$50,000.

MOBILEVILLE — Gas System — City plans gas system and transmission main, estimated cost \$375,000.

ARKANSAS

MOBILE — Freezer Locker Plant — Faulkne Food Processing Association, T. C. Hendrickson, plans erection of new plant to cost \$200,000.

SMITH — Radio Station — Communication Commission, Washington, D. C., authorized Arkansas-Oklahoma Broadcasting Corp. to receive tentative grant (subject to engineering conditions), to operate new FM station.

YALLOSVILLE — Plant — Yellow Bayou Industries, Inc., incorporated with Edward B. Allen & Associates, with capital stock of \$100,000; will engage in dehydration, procurement and sale of agricultural products and operation of general merchandise stores and farms.

YALLOSVILLE — Food Locker Plant — Little Rock Refrigeration Co., Joe A. Brown and J. H. Smith, let contract to E. V. Bird Construction Co., 2100 Louisiana St., at \$14,000 for a poultry food locker plant; foundations started.

FLORIDA

DADE COUNTY — Storage Tank — Gulf Oil Corp., 31 S. Miami Ave., Miami, will construct storage tank and dykes, Le Junc Road & 66th St., at \$22,000.

DADE COUNTY — Packing House — DiGorgio Fruit Corporation let contract to Stevens & Hyde, Orlando, at \$156,000, for packing house, 160 x 150, masonry and steel construction.

DADE COUNTY — Steel Tank, Etc. — Dixie Bedding Manufacturing Co., NW 47th Street, let contract to Moore Pipe & Sprinkler Co., Jacksonville, for installation of elevated steel tank for use with automatic sprinkler system, cost \$19,500; plans by Chicago Bridge & Iron Co., Birmingham, Ala.

DADE COUNTY — Plant — Miami Fruit Industries, Inc., 127 1/2 Palm Ave., let contract to W. H. Tordella, Jr., 64 E. 2nd Street, for one-story food processing plant, cost \$14,500.

DADE COUNTY — Power — E. F. Scattergood, Los Angeles, Calif., electrical engineer, recommended to Citizens Steering Committee, expenditure of \$12,000,000 for expansion program.

MIAMI — Addition — Southern Wood Industries, Inc., 75 NW 72nd Street, let contract to Taylor Construction Co., 1776 Purdy Avenue, Miami Beach, for addition to factory, cost \$10,000.

MIAMI — Shop, Etc. — W. R. Robbins & Son Roofing Co., 2151 NW 2nd Avenue, plans construction of one-story shop and office building, corner NW 20th Street, 14th Avenue.

MIAMI — Manufacturing Plant — El Biscayne Cigar Co., Box 326, will erect one-story manufacturing plant, 3022 NW 62nd St., Dade County, cost \$12,000.

MIAMI — Industrial Building — Jack T. Wallace will erect one-story industrial building, 160 SW First St., cost \$10,000.

MIAMI — Hangars — Dade Aviation Corp., Tamiami Airport, Dade County, let contract to Reynolds Construction Co., 17 Renuart Arcade, Miami, for 10 single plane hangars grouped together, cost \$15,000.

MIAMI — Addition — WGBS Radio Station, 1065 Biscayne Blvd., plans addition to building.

MIAMI — Aviation Center — Embury-Riddle Co., John G. McKay, Pres., plans \$3,780,000 improvement of property on NW 27th Ave.; acquired 17-acre tract bounded by 27th and 29th Aves. and 32nd and 34th Sts. and will develop into a commercial and industrial center containing large restaurants, lunch counter shops, drug store, rest rooms.

MIAMI — Dairy Plant — Foremost Dairies, Inc., plans two-story dairy plant, to cost approximately \$250,000.

MIAMI BEACH — Offices & Service Station — Virginia Engineering Co., 1124 DuPont Bldg., Miami, low bidder for offices and service station, for Miami Beach Railway Co., Thomas E. Lewis, Vice Pres., 180 SW 4th St., Miami.

MOORE HAVEN — Equipment — Enterprise Foundry & Machine Co., San Francisco, Calif., let contract to Glades Electric Cooperative, at \$149,000, for installation of electrical generating equipment for power plant.

PALM BEACH COUNTY — Branch — Florida East Coast Railway Company trustees, seeks authority from Interstate Commerce Commission to construct a 9.5 mile branch line; to extend from near South Bay station of Okeechobee branch to point about 3 miles south of crossing of Belles Canal.

PIANT CITY — Packing House — Russell Rabin Co., let contract to J. L. Ewell Construction Co., Lakeland, for construction of new packing house.

PORT INGLIS — Addition — Florida Power & Light Co., St. Petersburg, let contract at \$200,000, to R. E. Carlson, Inc., P. O. Box 937, St. Petersburg, for an addition to power plant.

TAMPA — Warehouse — Table Supply Co., W. Frank Hobbs, Attorney, 365 Morgan St., plans one-story food storage warehouse; to cost \$100,000.

TARPON SPRINGS — Plant — Victor Chemical Works has awarded an additional \$500,000 contract to Foster & Creighton Co., American National Bank Building, Nashville, Tenn., in connection with \$3,500,000 phosphorus plant being erected on a 50-acre site.

WILLOWOOD — Terminal — The State Railroad Commission authorized expenditure of \$439,347 for new passenger and freight terminal at Junction point for Seaboard Airline Railway.

GEORGIA

ALBANY — Factory — Palmyra Hosiery Mills, Inc., 711 Oglethorpe Ave., let contract to Hodges Builders Supply Co., for plant.

ALBANY — Gas Plant — Stacey Dresser Engineering of Cleveland, Ohio, division of Stacey Brothers Gas Construction Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, design installation of propane-air gas plant.

ATLANTA — Addition — Atlantic Steel Co., Atlanta, plans construction of addition to plant, cost \$25,000.

ATLANTA — Factory — Kraft Foods Co., Chicago, Ill., let contract to Del E. Webb Construction Co., Lincoln Tower, 75 E. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill., for construction of 2-story and basement cheese factory on Chester St. Near Memorial Drive, SE, cost approximately \$100,000, awaiting CPA approval.

ATLANTA — Building — auto repair and storage building planned for Roy Livingston, 98 Cone St.; CPA approval; cost approximately \$135,000.

ATLANTA — Warehouse — Consolidated Realty Investment Co., Inc., have CPA approval for construction of office and warehouse, cost approximately \$35,000.

ATLANTA — Transportation — Georgia Power Co., John Gerson, transportation manager, plans \$7,000,000 expansion program for transportation services; plans call for elimi-

nation of most of street car lines in city and substituting trackless trolleys and bus lines.

ATLANTA — Office and Manufacturing Building — J. E. Hanger, Inc., let contract to Wesley & Co., Hayden St., for one-story and basement office and manufacturing building, to cost about \$40,000.

ATLANTA — Plant — M. E. Morrison, Morrison Cleaners & Laundry, let contract to Hoke N. Smith, Watkins Bldg., Decatur, for one-story laundry and dry cleaning plant on Memorial Drive.

ATLANTA — Warehouse — M. & M. Warehouse Co., 33 Haynes St., NW, let contract to Barge-Thompson Co., for construction of warehouse for food products, cost approximately \$100,000; CPA approval.

ATLANTA — Freight Terminal — Herrman Construction Co., 554 Luckie St., NW, awarded contract by McDonough Motor Express, Inc., Meridian, Miss., for two building freight trucking terminal.

ATLANTA — Building — Mrs. A. D. Harris, 420 Courtland St., NW, will build business building to be used by NuGrape Bottling Co., at 740 Forrest Road, NE.

BAINBRIDGE — Building — Long Truck and Tractor Co., have CPA approval for construction of farm equipment shop and sales building, cost approximately \$25,000.

BAINBRIDGE — Plant — Bainbridge Civic Improvement Corporation and the Adeles Brothers Shirt Co., Lessee, New York, plans one-story manufacturing plant.

BARNESVILLE — Addition — William Carter Co., let contract to A. K. Adams, Atlanta, for construction of boiler house, shop and new roof over bleach house.

COLUMBUS — Plant — Columbus Iron Works, let contract to Murphy Pound Construction Co., for construction of \$90,000 manufacturing plant; CPA approval.

COLUMBUS — Shop — Motor Sales Co., 1238 First Ave., plans sales and repair shop, to cost approximately \$35,000.

COLUMBUS — Substation — Georgia Power Co., Edwin M. Clapp, Vice Pres., plans erection of new substation and to modernize present Second Avenue station, at cost of more than \$500,000.

JEFFERSON — Mill Addition — Jefferson Mills, Inc., let contract at \$50,000 to Fennell Construction Co., Gainesville, for two-story addition to mill.

LAGRANGE — Building — Troup Co-op Dairies, Inc., plans construction of brick creamery building, including equipment, cost \$85,000.

MONTEZUMA — Machine Shop — Montezuma Welding & Radiator Works, erecting a machine, welding and radiator repair shop; 40 x 60, concrete and steel construction.

NASHVILLE — Building — W. W. and J. H. Perry have CPA approval for construction of garage building and display room for farm machinery, cost approximately \$18,000.

ROME — Plant Additions — Rome Provision Co., Inc., plans meat processing and storage building addition, to cost \$23,000.

SAVANNAH — Wood Products — Wood Products Company, Inc., incorporated with Donald C. Grevenberg and Assoc., capital stock, \$15,000.

SAVANNAH — Shop — Certain-Teed Products Corp., Chicago, Ill., has CPA approval for construction of machine shop, cost \$30,000.

SAVANNAH — Plant — Garvin Frozen Foods Co., plan freezer locker plant, to cost approximately \$63,000.

KENTUCKY

Line — Chesapeake & Ohio Rwy. Co., has requested authority of Interstate Commerce Commission to construct 25-mile line in Floyd, Knott, Letcher counties.

Communication System — Galvin Manufacturing Corp., Chicago, Ill., has contract for transmitting units at \$32,502, to complete construction of Kentucky's Highway Patrol radio communications system.

LOUISVILLE — Warehouse — Al G. Horton, 310 E. Liberty, has CPA approval for wholesale food storage warehouse, cost \$25,000.

LOUISIANA

ALEXANDRIA — Building — Southern Bus Lines has plans and specifications underway for construction of proposed new three-story air-conditioned office building; CPA approval; will be located corner of Fisk and Third Sts.

BATON ROUGE — Plant — Solvay Process Co., has Civilian Production Administration approval for addition to plant, cost \$1,650,000.

BATON ROUGE — Extension — Standard Oil

Co. of New Jersey, plans one-story building with loading platforms, 902 10th Street, cost \$80,000.

HAMMOND—Locker Plant—Dr. J. D. Dantone, plans one-story locker plant, to cost approximately \$23,000.

LAFALETTE—Food Plant—American Foods Corporation, L. A. Malm, Resident Mgr., let contract to Irwin Newman Co., Houston, for new food plant.

MARRERO—Expansion—Johns-Manville Products Corp., let contract to R. P. Farnsworth & Co., Inc., 1515 S. Salcedo St., New Orleans, for new one-story steel frame and asbestos siding building; 120,000 sq. ft.

NEW ORLEANS—Brewery Additions—American Brewery, 717 Bienville St., let contract to J. Gordon Lee, Carondelet Bldg., at \$28,965, for new rice storage and additions to engine room.

NEW ORLEANS—Addition—Supreme Plastics and Manufacturing Co., let contract to Dura-Bilt Manufacturing Co., 1420 Gravier St., for construction of addition to planned building on Jefferson Highway.

NEW ORLEANS—Remodeling—Dixie Lumber Co., Inc., let contract to J. A. Haase, Jr., Inc., 823 Perdido St., for remodeling and entire completion of office, 8201 Fig St.

NEW ORLEANS—Equipment, Etc.—Otis-Astoria Corp., received bids for construction of new boiler plant, fuel housing and fuel handling equipment, Jefferson Ave. and the River.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE—Yarns—Weldon Knitting Mills, Inc., Tower Bldg. incorporated with Karl F. Steinman and Assoc.; deal in yarns.

BALTIMORE—Building—Baltimore Paint & Color Works, 150 S. Calverton Road, has plans completed for building, 2315-25 Annapolis Ave., cost \$25,000.

BALTIMORE—Conversion—Maryland Steel Products Co., contemplates conversion of 2-story brick building for general offices, Bush & Ridgely Streets, cost \$22,500.

BALTIMORE—Addition—Bids opened for addition and alteration to grease packing plant, 1500 S. Clinton St., for Standard Oil Co. of N. J.; brick and steel, two-story.

BALTIMORE—Building—Consolidated Engineering Co., Inc., 20 E. Franklin St., has contract for building, SW corner Fayette & Ann Sts., for C & P Telephone Co.

BALTIMORE—Addition—Cofalu Fruit Packing Co., let contract to Allied Contractors, 10 E. Pleasant St., for addition to building, 414-16 Forrest St., cost \$17,000.

BALTIMORE—Alterations—Embros Wine & Liquor Co., let contract to D. Piracel & Co., 2552 Woodbrook Ave., for alterations to warehouse, Monroe & Preston Sts.

ELKTON—Textile—Elkton Pajama Corporation incorporated with James W. Hughes and Assoc.; deal in textiles.

SALISBURY—Airport Improvement—Civil Aeronautics Authority approved plans submitted by City, Clarke Gardner, City Engineer, for construction of administration building at Municipal Airport.

MISSISSIPPI

BOONEVILLE—Factory—Booneville Garment Co., plans addition to present factory, cost \$12,000.

CHARLESTON—Plant—City, received bids for construction of new garment factory building for which \$100,000 bond issue has been voted.

CORINTH—Plant—Corinthian Publishing Co., let contract to J. Everett Meeks Co., for brick plant and office building, cost \$30,000; two-stories.

DREW—Plant—City, J. A. Maxwell, Mayor, receiving bids for construction of proposed new one-story monolithic concrete garment plant to be operated as a Kay Ruth garment plant of the Sanders interests.

FOREST—Factory—Plans ready for bids about latter part of October for shirt factory for Cape Cod Shirt Co., Fall River, Mass.; \$150,000 bond issue available.

HATTIESBURG—Buildings—Forrest County Board of Supervisors, receiving bids for repairs alterations, and additions to buildings and facilities of the South Mississippi Livestock Show, Elizabeth Ave. and Anna Sts.

HAZLEHURST—Factory—Plans ready for bids about latter part of October for new garment factory building to house Sanders Interests, cost \$150,000.

HOULKA—Factory—Board of Supervisors of Chickasaw County, Houston, let contract to Central Construction Co., Philadelphia, at \$63,590, for one-story concrete and steel garment factory.

JACKSON—Factory—Butler Engineering Co., A. F. Langhorst, 225½ South St., let contract to J. S. Westerfield, for construction of a 45 x 55 foot building off Highway 80.

JACKSON—Station—Mississippi Power & Light Co., plan 30,000 kilowatt \$4,500,000 Red Brown steam electric station, north of Jackson.

LIVINGSTON—Garage—Greyhound Bus

Co., has plans in progress for erection of garage on North Mill St., at cost of \$40,000.

MACON—Factory—Plans and specifications ready for bids for proposed hosiery factory, estimated cost \$175,000; masonry steel joists and concrete floor slab and will be faced with cast stone and face brick; flooring will be ceramic tile, quarry tile and asphalt tile, 50,000 gallon elevated water tank to be erected on the site.

MAGEE—Factory—Stanley Furniture Co., Stanleytown, Va., C. V. Stanley, Vice-Pres., plans \$200,000 furniture factory in Magee.

NEWTON—Factory—Mayor and Board of Aldermen, received bid of \$157,373 from O. & W. Construction Co., Memphis, Tenn., for construction of proposed new garment plant building.

TUPELO—Plant—Dr. Pepper Bottling Works starting work on bottling plant, cost \$35,000.

MISSOURI

EASLEY—Plant—Rock Wool Company, headed by Mrs. Inez McTurnan, 11 Pennsylvania Ave., Indianapolis, erecting \$60,000 plant.

ST. LOUIS—Plant—United Biscuit Co. of America, Chicago, Ill., contemplates erection of a \$3,000,000 plant on a 27-acre site at Brown Road and Highway 66.

ST. LOUIS—Warehouse—Cupples Co., has acquired five-story warehouse, 1308-16 North Seventh Street; will convert into a factory; contains 75,000 sq. ft. of floor space.

ST. LOUIS—Metal Fabricating—Metal Fabricators, Inc., 1025 Frey Ave., incorporated with Charles G. Chat, Jr., and Assoc.

ST. LOUIS—Designers—Store Planners & Designers, Inc., 1627 Washington Ave., incorporated with George W. Simkins and Assoc.; store planning and store fixture designing business.

ST. LOUIS—Cleansers—Banner Chemical & Soap Manufacturing Co., 411 N. 7th St., incorporated with Clarence Wiese, Clayton, & Assoc.; manufacture chemical cleansers, soap and compounds.

ST. LOUIS—Factory—Tension Envelope Co., 410 N. 23rd, let contract to Murch Jarvis Co., Inc., 713 Locust, for one-story factory building, 4965 Southwest, cost \$150,000.

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE—Plant—Skyline Cooperative Dairies, J. V. Noland, Pres., erecting \$100,000 dairy plant east of Beaucatcher tunnel; plans call for a glass-enclosed milk bar for retail drive-in trade with a patio to be added later; parking lot to accommodate 100 cars is planned.

CHARLOTTE—Expansion—Charlotte Observer, Curtis B. Johnson, Publisher, has plans completed, and expects to call for bids soon for expansion of present newspaper plant, estimated to cost \$1,125,000; extension contemplates an additional 110,000 sq. ft.

CHARLOTTE—Knitting—Queensland Looms, Inc., incorporated with W. H. Suttentfield, Jr., & Assoc., capital stock \$100,000; general knitting business.

CHARLOTTE—Loading Shed—Carolina Baking Co., 1426 S. Tryon St., let contract to Southeastern Construction Co., at approximately \$14,000, for loading shed; Carl Miller, Mgr.

CHERRYVILLE—Textiles—Bucknit Processing Co., incorporated with John L. Fraley, & Assoc.; capital stock \$100,000; textile products.

FARMVILLE—Improvements—American Locomotive Works, Atlanta, Ga., low bidder for Section I, at \$122,250, Westinghouse Electric Co., Atlanta, Ga., low on Section II, at \$23,592, for power plant improvements.

FAYETTEVILLE—Buildings—A Committee headed by W. M. Shaw, with Wilbur Clark as Secretary, have been selected to further the organization to build an industrial development of 21 manufacturing buildings at estimated cost of \$327,000.

GASTONIA—Plant—United States Rubber Co., has acquired Ruby Cotton Mill; will continue production and sale of combed yarn as move to further diversify the activities of the textile division; Don Maddox, Supt.

GREENSBORO—Addition—Swift and Co., T. H. Hopper, Manager, plans expansion of a poultry processing plant on Randolph Avenue extension; includes a 70 x 140 foot feeding station, a new boiler and engine room and a utility building to provide office, supply room dressing room facilities.

HENDERSONVILLE—Plant—Kalmia Dairy plans construction of \$100,000 plant on three-acre tract on Asheville Highway about half a mile beyond the city limits; will include garage and warehouse in addition to main building; cream and glass brick will be used on the exterior and tile on the interior; new equipment ordered includes homogenizer, clarifier and new process pasteurization equipment.

HIGH POINT—Plant—Strickland Furniture Co., preparing plans and specifications for prefabricated plant for manufacture of office

furniture, cost \$150,000.

LEXINGTON—Plant—Davis Frozen Foods, Inc., William K. Davis, Pres. and Gen. Mgr., Charlotte, let contract to Southeastern Construction Co., Charlotte, for frozen foods cold storage plant.

MATTHEWS—Yarn Mill—Civilian Production Administration approved application for \$100,000 yarn mill by Longleaf Mills, Inc., Alex Reid Davis, Charlotte, Pres.; work will start as soon as possible.

MORGANTON—Furniture—Morganton Upholstering Co., incorporated with P. C. Underdown, & Assoc.; capital stock \$100,000; to manufacture furniture.

ROCKY MOUNT—Addition—City has FWA advance \$38,300, for addition to existing municipal steam electric power plant, to cost \$1,039,921.

WILMINGTON—Expansion—Wilmington Star-News, R. B. Page, publisher, announced a \$285,000 expansion program of the physical plant; ground for the erection of an addition to the three-story annex of the Murchison Building, occupied by the newspapers has been broken by Gillette & Miller, Wilmington, contractors.

MAFFITT VILLAGE, BR. OF WILMINGTON—Hosiery Mill—Chadbourne Hosiery Mills, Inc., Charlotte, has acquired the Raleigh Building and plans converting into \$750,000 hosiery mill; some machinery has been purchased, additional equipment on order; manufactures men's hosiery in addition to women's stockings.

SOUTH CAROLINA

BATH—Building—United Merchants and Manufacturers, Inc., 1412 Broadway, New York City, let contract to J. L. Coe Construction Co., Charlotte, N. C., for construction of new five house at Bath Mills.

CAMDEN—Mill Building—Jacelin Hosiery Mill, James C. Stewart, Supt., let contract to Southeastern Construction Co., Charlotte, for mill building.

GOLDVILLE—Housing Project—Joanna Textile Mills Co., let contract at \$550,000 to J. A. Jones Construction Co., Charlotte, N. C., for 53 two-bedroom houses and a 24-unit apartment for use by employees.

GREENVILLE—Warehouse—J. B. Carr Biscuit Co., let contract to McKoy Holgerson Co., Greenville, for one-story warehouse, cost \$100,000; 100 x 300 ft.

MYRTLE BEACH—Publishing Bldg.—Coastal Carolinian Press, plans modern publishing building.

ROCK HILL—Plant—Lance Corp., Charlotte, let contract to E. G. Young, Rock Hill, at \$40,446 for plant.

SUMMERVILLE—Plant—Dorchester Fabric, Inc., A. Walker, President, let contract to General Construction Co., Columbia, at \$14,500, negotiated, for rayon fabric plant.

WALTHALLA—Plant—Walthalla Development Co., having plans revised for construction of one-story garment manufacturing plant to be leased to Cotton Blossom Brands, New York, N. Y., cost \$150,000.

TENNESSEE

BLOUNTVILLE—Plant—Wilmar Co., Inc., L. L. Marion, Pres., have broken ground for erection of chemical plant near Blountville; will manufacture organic chemicals and pharmaceutical supplies.

CHATTANOOGA—Plant—E. I. DuPont de Nemours, W. E. Gladding, Director of Production, Wilmington, Del., will construct with own forces a \$20,000,000 nylon yarn plant on 600-acre site.

CHATTANOOGA—Shop—The Southern Railway System will construct a diesel locomotive heavy repair and maintenance shop, at cost of approximately \$887,000; Ernest E. Norris, Pres. of Railroad, Washington, D. C.

COOKEVILLE—Plant—Tennessee Handle Co., has CPA approval for rebuilding burned plant, cost \$25,000.

DAYTON—Expansion—Alfred P. Slaner, Sealsdale, New York, has acquired Dayton Hosiery Mill, Dayton; plans enlargement.

DAYTON—Plant—Dayton Foundry and Steel Co., incorporated with Dr. A. C. Broyles, as President with capital of \$100,000; Company has CPA approval for construction of plant on a site located near the railroad north of Dayton; will manufacture gray iron castings for auto, farm implements and electric appliances, as well as stoves.

DRESDEN—Enlargement—Tennessee Cigar Factory, contemplates enlargement of plant.

GREENSBORO—Plant—Borden Cheese Co., plans establishment of \$50,000 cheese plant.

JACKSON—Radio Station—The Sun Publishing Co., has FCC permit to construct new FM radio station.

KNOXVILLE—Addition—Winter Garden Frozen Food Plant, plans addition to plant, to cost approximately \$35,000.

KNOXVILLE—Terminal—Roehl Construction Co., Knoxville, has contract for river (Continued on page 59)

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SMITH Impulse Turbines

FOR HIGH HEADS, and wherever the head and water quantities available prohibit the use of reaction-type machines. Ideal for installations in remote localities because of the ease with which the completed unit may be transported. The simplicity of design, facility of operation and greater dependability remove the necessity of skilled operators and attendants. Smith's solid-cast runner design provides the additional advantages of closer spacing of buckets resulting in increased speed and consequently, a decrease in the size of the turbine unit, as well as the generator. Write for your copy of our Bulletin—"Impulse Turbines by SMITH!"

Impulse runner of solid-cast design, an exclusive SMITH advantage.



S·MORGAN SMITH COMPANY
YORK · PENNSYLVANIA · U.S.A.

POWER *by* SMITH

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ LITTLE GRAINS OF SAND ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

*"Little drops of water, little grains of sand,
Make the mighty ocean, and the pleasant land."*

The United Public Workers of America, a union of government employees, is, from Moscow's point of view, ideal for indoctrination in Communistic philosophies. What better spot could there be to foment unrest than within the Government itself?

That Communism is doing very well in this union is shown by the fact that, at its national convention, it went on record condemning the United States for what it termed "imperialism," while at the same time it was praising the Soviet Union. Lest this be construed as coincidental, the resolution smearing our government was supported by Russian-born Abram Flaxer, president of the union, and others, at the behest of the *Daily Worker*.

Dissatisfaction with Britain's experiment in planned economy grows apace. Editorial criticism, including much from sources favorable to the Labor Party in last year's election, has reached the point where some Government spokesmen are demanding investigation of the Tory press, the first step towards the throttling of free speech. History, from ancient times to yesterday's newspaper, teaches us that managed economy and freedom of speech and of the press can not exist side by side.

Are all men created equal? You bet! They come endowed with two hands, two feet, and a brain. But from the day of birth, equality ceases, and those who use their God-given equipment to the best advantage get the most out of life.

Thus it has been since Adam and Eve. Those who would retard the able so that the weak and inept may get something for nothing are tampering with one of Nature's immutable laws.

It is an open secret that railroads make their operating expenses with their freight business, under normal conditions, while losing money consistently on their passenger service. However, this passenger service is far from being written off as a total loss. Consider, for example, how many people think of Seaboard Airline when the Orange Blossom Special is mentioned, or who call to mind the Norfolk and Western in connection with the Powhatan Arrow. Transporting passengers swiftly, safely, and economically may not be a direct paying proposition, but it more than pays for itself in incalculable advertising and good will benefits.

"I believe this government
cannot endure permanently
half slave and half free"—
(Abraham Lincoln). We be-
lieve that the same thing is
true of the industries that
support it.

Production is being sorely retarded. Inflation is staring us in the face because not enough goods are being made to soak up all the loose money floating around.

American business—which supports the American economy—should have the courage to talk brass tacks to the American people. The advertising they ordinarily employ to push the products they are not now making could be put to no better use than to present facts to the public—the plain, unvarnished facts, devoid of name-calling or privilege-seeking. The time is too late for name-calling. The situation is too grave for privilege-seeking. The same brains and facilities that have sold millions of dollars worth of products and services to the American people are available for this job.

Typical of bureaucracy's attitude is the weekly release emanating from the Civilian Production Administration bragging about how many non-housing construction permits it has turned down. To give you an idea, we quote from one dated September 17: "Non-housing construction applications denied throughout the nation for the week ending September 5 had a valuation more than double that of the approved jobs, the Civilian Production Administration said today."

If that comes under the head of good news, no wonder no one can get anything done these days.

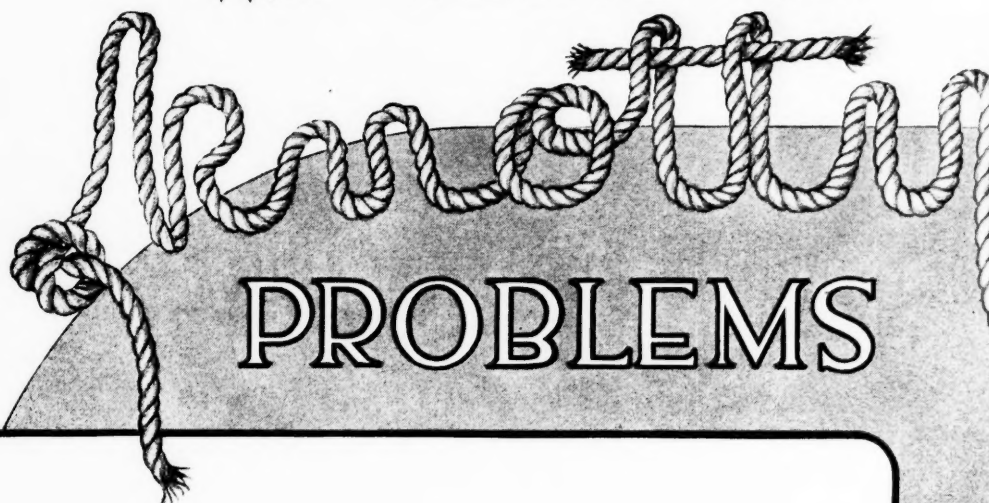
Along with "the sacred right to strike" and "collective bargaining," we hear a great deal about "labor's hard-won gains." We submit that this, along with organized labor's other catchy slogans, is a fallacy. Labor leaders now exercise an economic dictatorship over the country—above and beyond the law, with no respect for constituted authority whatsoever. Can you call this a hard-won gain when the vote-hungry New Dealers unrolled the velvet carpet and invited the labor bosses to take over?

"Unless the voter feels that he understands his government, he cannot have a sense of ownership in it. Unless he has a sense of ownership in it, he cannot control it. And unless he can control it there is no democracy."

—Harold W. Dodds.

(Continued on page 16)

WE THRIVE ON



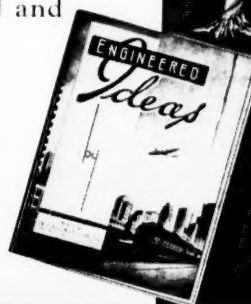
PROBLEMS

"It can't be done," is one statement never heard at Universal, and the reason for it is that after solving innumerable problems called "impossible," "difficult," "complicated," etc., we have found: *"All things are possible."*

No problem in Plant Layout, Incentives, Production, Methods, Development, Design has ever defeated us, none ever shall.

Proof of our success is CONTINUED EXPANSION and CONSTANT GROWTH, made possible by satisfied clients.

You are invited to send for your copy of our colorful booklet, "ENGINEERED IDEAS," sent free upon request on your company letterhead.



UNIVERSAL DESIGN & ENGINEERING CO.

122 N. SEVENTH ST. SAINT LOUIS, 1, MO.



GREEN BAY, WIS. GAVE LAYNE A BIG **OK**

Green Bay with her progressive business leaders, expanding population and rapidly growing industries has given a big OK to Layne Well Water Systems. With only one minor exception, all water producing equipment for the city bears the famous and always dependable name of Layne. That same foresighted preference which guided city officials was also true with her industries—Warehouse and Cold Storage Plants, Paper Mills, Public Service Companies, Breweries, Creameries, Milk Plants, Laundries, Soap Manufacturers, Food Processing Plants, Religious Charities, County Institutions, and many others.

The choice of Layne Well Water Systems was based upon proven performance and a definite knowledge of low operation cost. But in and near Green Bay, as elsewhere, Layne sturdy quality was not an overlooked factor.

Layne high efficiency Well Water Systems are precision built to very rigid standards of excellence. They embody the finest engineering features yet developed. For further convincing facts about Layne Well Water Systems and Layne high efficiency Vertical Turbine Pumps, write for literature. Layne & Bowler, Inc., General Offices, Memphis 8, Tenn.

HIGHEST EFFICIENCY

Layne Vertical Turbine Pumps are available in sizes to produce from 40 to 16,000 gallons of water per minute. High efficiency saves on power cost.

AFFILIATED COMPANIES: Layne-Arkansas Co., Stuttgart, Ark. • Layne-Atlantic Co., Norfolk, Va. • Layne-Central Co., Memphis, Tenn. • Layne-Northern Co., Mishawaka, Ind. • Layne-Louisiana Co., Lake Charles, La. • Louisiana Well Co., Monroe, La. • Layne-New York Co., New York City • Layne-Northwest Co., Milwaukee, Wis. • Layne-Ohio Co., Columbus, Ohio • Layne-Texas Co., Houston, Texas • Layne-Western Co., Kansas City, Mo. • Layne-Western Co. of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn. • International Water Supply Ltd., London, Ontario, Canada • Layne-Hispano Americana, S. A., Mexico, D. F.



WELL WATER SYSTEMS VERTICAL TURBINE PUMPS

(Continued from page 12)

The Bank of Virginia points out that, not so many years ago, a peacetime government budget of \$41 billion would have seemed utterly fantastic. In the three years that this nation may be considered to have participated in World War I, our total expenditures were slightly over \$31 billion. In the ten years of general prosperity, 1921-1930, they were under \$34 billion. And in the five years before the war broke out in Europe (1935-1939), the total, then regarded as large, was less than \$40 billion.

There is increasing demand for the removal of Wilson Wyatt as housing expediter. One facetious source urged that he be entrusted with the mission of making Stalin enthusiastic about democracy, on the theory that if he could sell his housing program to the Administration and Congress, he could sell anybody any thing.

The trustees of the National Home and Property Foundation took a more constructive step, when they sent the President a resolution urging Wyatt's immediate removal, on the grounds that only 10 per cent of his Veterans' Housing Program had been completed in more than 30 per cent of the allotted time.

Said the resolution in part: "Mr. Wyatt has misled and confused the people by his repeated attempts to inject his public housing philosophy into the Veterans' Housing Program. He was given vast powers to solve the shortages of dwellings in accordance with the principles of free enterprise; yet Mr. Wyatt is using these same powers to advance public housing and state socialization. . . .

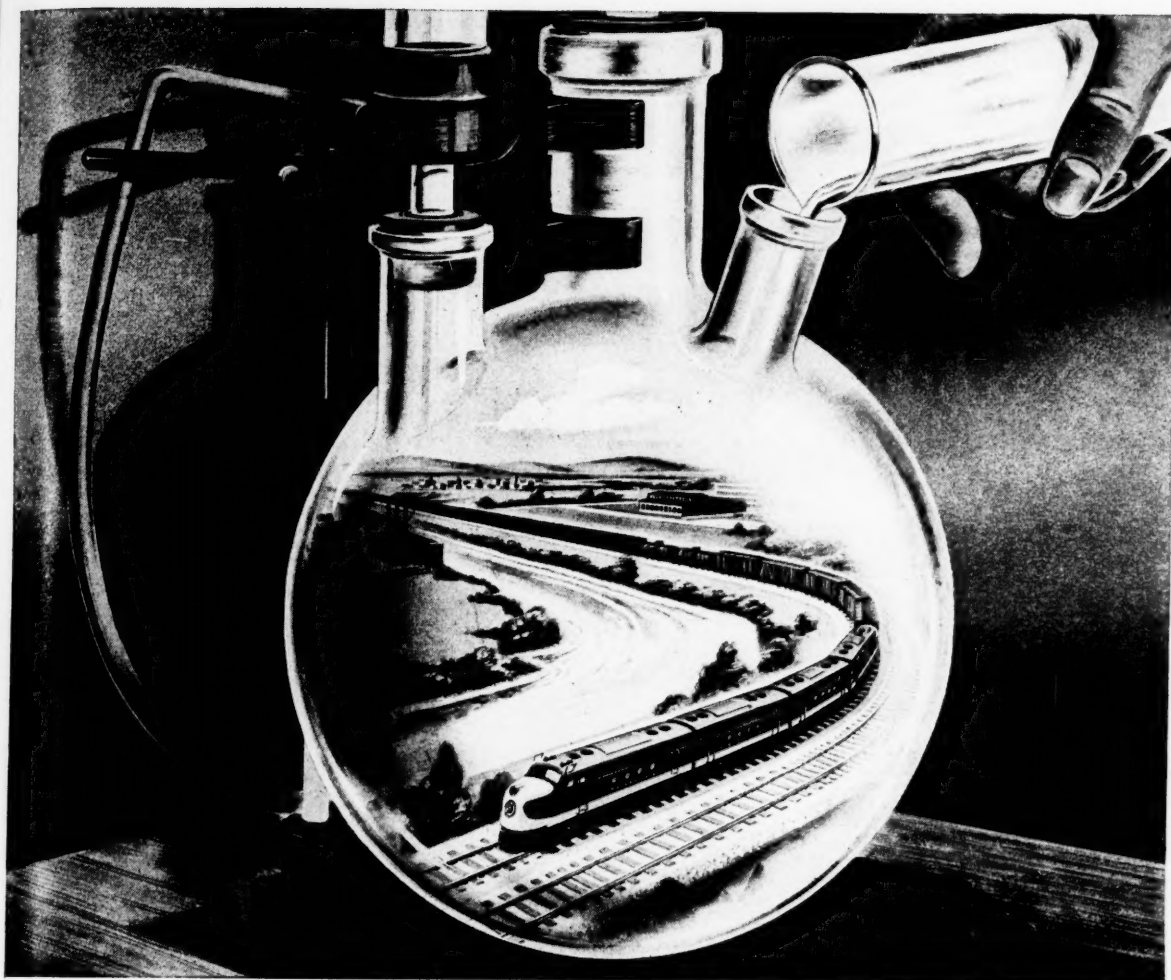
"We have proven in war and in peace that there is no substitute for a free private economy. Persons who subscribe to policies which discourage this private enterprise should not be permitted to hold responsible policy-making posts in government."

Harley L. Lutz, professor of public finance at Princeton University, is thinking of the future when he recommends that individual income taxes represent not "taxation according to ability" but "taxation so as to call forth ability."

With the increased complexity of our daily life, even that part of it which does not include contact with the federal government, it is not surprising that a large government force is necessary. We should not, for the sake of economy or slogans, trim that force to low efficient operating strength. But we should find out what that efficient operating strength is and eliminate every excess employee. A good start might be the wholesale firing of the many propagandists who masquerade as information specialists.

It begins to look as though labor leaders are finally trapped in a holocaust of their own making. For many years they have been preaching that labor has rights but no duties, and now many union members are acting in accordance with that theory. The poetic justice of it all is that many union members seem no more

(Continued on page 22)



Formula for Industrial Success

Here's a formula it will pay you to examine.

It will open the door to exciting new opportunities for your industry.

And it's a proved formula. Already, thousands of industries of all kinds . . . old and new . . . have used it with great success. Go up and down the 8,000-mile Southern Railway System that "Serves the South" and you'll see this formula for success hard at work. You'll see industries prospering, expanding, facing the future with confidence, and making mighty plans.

Soon these thriving industries will be joined by a host of others. That's because farsighted industrialists everywhere are examining the formula . . . discovering the opportunities it offers . . . and realizing the potent power it has for greater growth and prosperity.

What is this magic formula? It can be expressed in just four words . . . "Look Ahead — Look South!"

Ernest E. Harris
President



SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM

The Southern Serves the South

PEERLESS

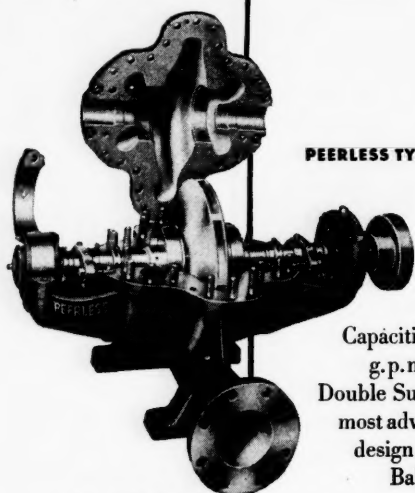
(FORMERLY DAYTON-DOWD)

Horizontal Centrifugal PUMPS



**General Service
Continuous Duty
A Wide Range
of Sizes and
Capacities up to
60,000 G.P.M.**

Effectively used in all types of industries where high-grade pumping is needed under stress of pressure and high temperatures. Peerless Centrifugal pumps can be furnished in other than standard specification metals and dimensions for special pumping problems.



PEERLESS TYPE "A" SPLIT CASE

Capacities: up to 60,000 g.p.m. Single Stage—Double Suction. Embodies most advanced hydraulic design and efficiencies. Ball Bearing Type.

Learn of the many advantages gained when you pump with a Peerless. Write Today.

PEERLESS PUMP DIVISION

FOOD MACHINERY CORPORATION

Canton 6, Ohio

Quincy, Illinois

Los Angeles 31, California

DISTRIBUTORS IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

(Continued from page 16)

disposed to do the bidding of their leaders than they are to do the bidding of anyone else.

Henry H. Heimann, executive manager of the National Association of Credit Men, has expressed the belief that a lower tax rate would be the best means of assuring high production and high employment for the next two years. "There is nothing mysterious about such thinking"; Mr. Heimann stated, "it is logical. With the tremendous debt structure that faces this country, the service charges for the debt can best be realized by establishing tax rates that will bring a high national income. If the rates are not confiscatory and give individuals the desire to put money into risk ventures and new business undertakings, they will be productive of more tax receipts. The nation is tremendously better off if it has a low tax rate spread over a high national income than if it has a high tax rate levied upon a small national income, even though the net dollar collected be alike in both instances."

The Long Island Railroad is being bothered by John L. Lewis these days, via his catch-all District 50 of the United Mine Workers. An insight as to the why and wherefore of the demands (which would cover four solid newspaper pages) is afforded by the following remarks of Guy W. Knight, counsel for the railroad.

"It is our belief that the insistence of the United Mine Workers upon 115 changes in operating rules and increases in pay—and its refusal to accept the settlement which all the other employees in the United States have accepted is impelled by a desire to demonstrate to railroad employees in general that its services as a bargaining agent are more effective than those of other unions, and that it is able to extract rules changes from the railroads which other unions are not able to obtain."

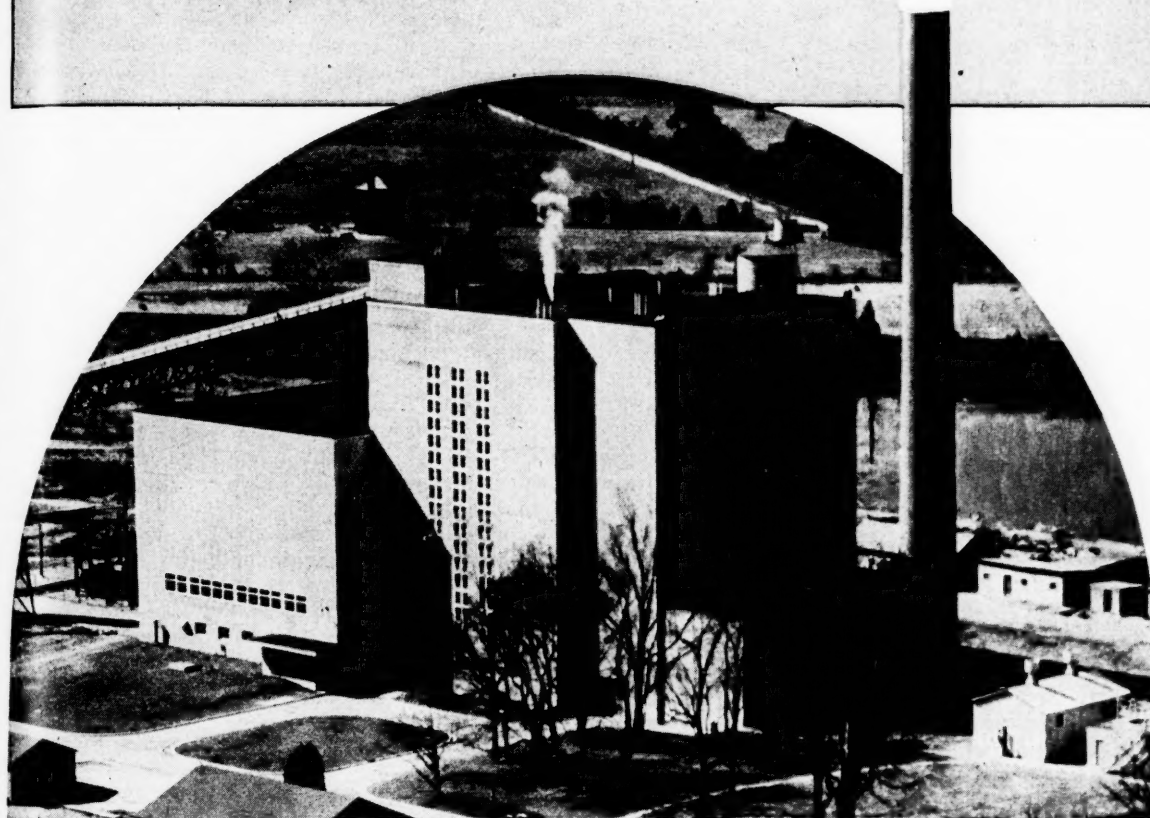
If communism is working out so beautifully in Russia, as its proponents on this side of the ocean would have us believe, why won't Russia let the world, or at least the world's press representatives, in to see for themselves? Before the war the Russians were more than anxious to gain publicity for those portions of the various five-year plans which happened to be in working order. The situation reminds us of what happens in court when a man refuses to testify on the grounds that his testimony might be self-incriminating.

An interesting paradox is presented among the facts recently reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta. According to the report, employment is making continued moderate gains in the Sixth District as a whole, comprising Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee; at the same time, however, unemployment also is increasing. The apparent anomaly is explained by the fact that the South lost population to the extent of almost one million persons during wartime migrations to muni-

(Continued on page 26)

MANUFACTURERS RECORD FOR

TURNING DEMAND INTO SUPPLY



Chesterfield Station, Virginia Electric & Power Company, near Richmond, designed and constructed by Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation. Another new power plant for this client is now in the design stage.

Because of the necessary curtailment of normal power plant construction during the War, the nation's utilities and industrial plants must now increase their power generating capacity to meet the growing needs of peacetime production.

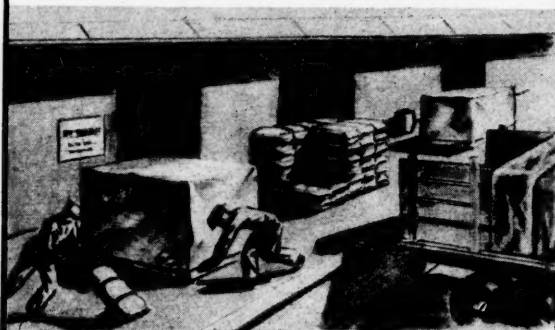
New steam and electric generating facilities and plant extensions, using turbine units ranging from 1,500 to 80,000 KW and boilers ranging from 20,000 to 650,000 pounds of steam per hour, now on the design boards of Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation, will have a total capacity of 673,500 KW and 10,300,000 pounds of steam per hour.



STONE & WEBSTER ENGINEERING CORPORATION

A SUBSIDIARY OF STONE & WEBSTER, INC.

KEEP IT UNDER COVER!



Come rain, snow, freeze or blow, your goods stay safe and dry under weather proofed Fulton tarps. Stacked on the loading dock, loaded on trucks, waiting on the wharf—wherever your shipments go, Fulton protection is easy to take along. You'll save the price of tough, all-weather Fulton tarps over and over by cutting down weather damage on shipments in transit and for general use around the plant.

Fulton's rope holes are triple reinforced, lined with rust-proof metal grommets... the strong, tightly woven canvas is permanently "pressure impregnated" with Fulton's exclusive weather and mildew treatment.

Fulton tarps come in standard sizes—a size for every use, a thousand uses for every size. Near you there's a Fulton dealer who will be glad to serve you. Call him today.

FULTON BAG & COTTON MILLS

Manufacturers Since 1870

New Orleans St. Louis Dallas Kansas City, Kans.
Denver Atlanta Minneapolis New York

(Continued from page 22)

tion centers, and now Southerners are trekking back home to augment the labor supply. Despite what might seem a temporary disadvantage, the movement will be heralded by many as a healthy sign, reflecting long range belief by those on the move that opportunities in the South are in the making. Substantiating this conviction is the reported embarrassment of labor unions in their drives in the South. Official surveys are taking all the punch out of higher-wage-bait by disclosing that wage rates in the South are now practically on a par with those in the supposedly high rate sections of the country.

So you think the government is not in competition with private enterprise? The Savannah River Electric Company has offered to spend \$45,000,000 on a project which would give employment to hundreds and would bring in tax revenues to seven Georgia counties and the state of Georgia. But the Government is interested in the power business, so maybe it will be built, instead, at the taxpayers' expense and, when completed, will return revenue to no one except the federal government.

According to ODT figures, the freight traffic capacity of the nation's railroads will fall ten per cent short of the demand in the month of October. Anticipating these difficulties, the Car Service Division of the Association of American Railroads published a list of 20 specific suggestions for shippers, receivers, and railroad personnel, all of them designed to speed service and avoid waste space.

The railroads are confident they can make their way over the hump of October shipments. So are we—if the government will keep its hands off.

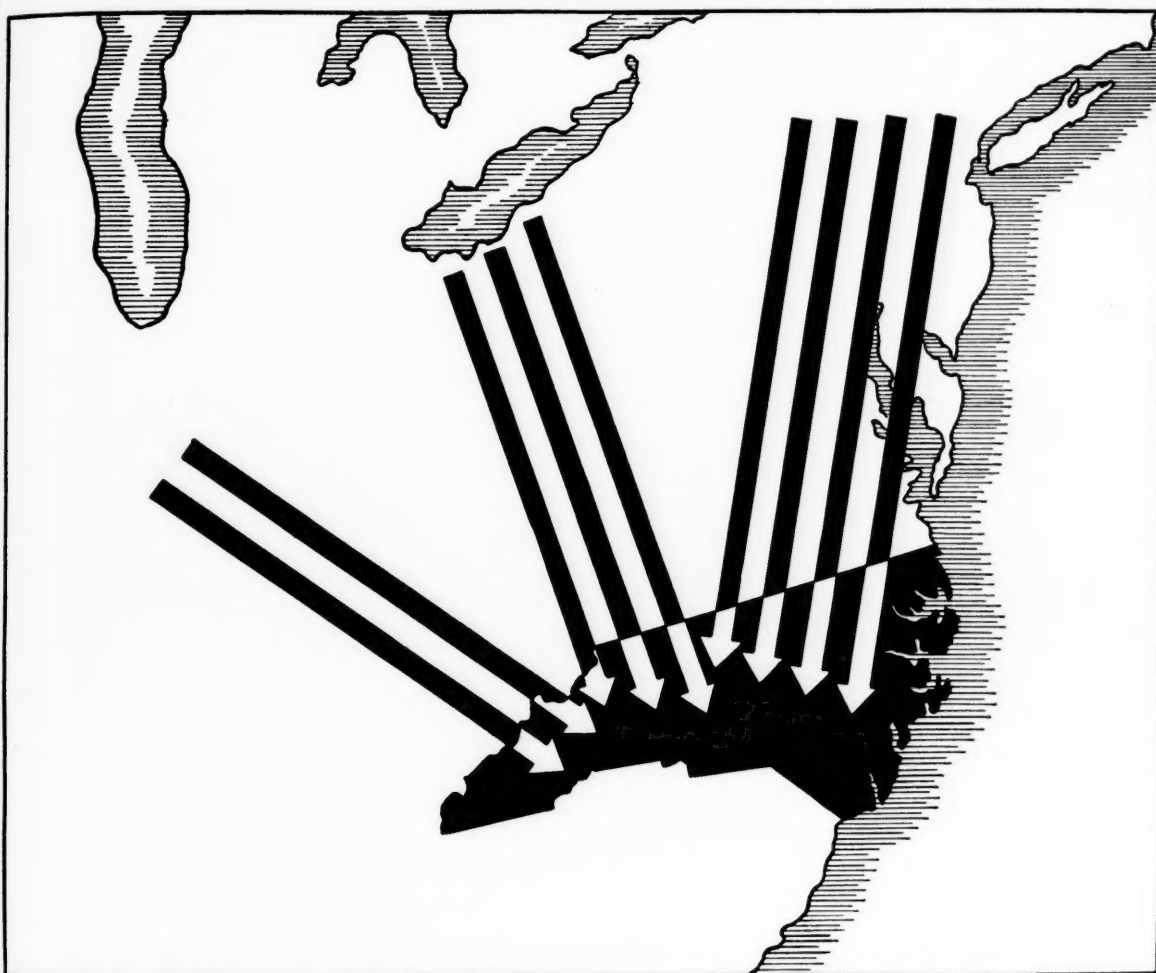
Southern newspaper editors were practically unanimous and forceful in expressing the opinion that ex-Secretary of Commerce Wallace was not Secretary of State. If we have any comprehension of the purpose for which the Department of Commerce exists, he was not a Secretary of Commerce either.

All right, you prospective advertisers. Better think twice before giving our representatives the cold shoulder. In a report dated September 6, one of them says, "... even if they did have advertising plans underway, they would be knocked into a cocked hat now. The whole plant burned to the ground half an hour after I left there. That should be a warning to other plants to do something about this hot stuff I give them." Upon which another of our men commented, "... something similar occurred at Kansas City several years ago. After getting away from the plant and before reaching the hotel, a cyclone struck the place, blew out the east wall, and did some other things..."

The airmail rate just went down to 5 cents. If this can be done without increasing government subsidies to airlines, there is something to be said for it. And while the government is about it, why not put back ordinary first class mail to 2 cents? Everybody will be happy, including the railroads.

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Operation ***NORTH CAROLINA***



REPRESENTING INVESTMENTS AT THE RATE OF \$10,000,000 A MONTH

During the first six months of 1946 a total of 181 *new* industrial operations were established or definite plans approved for their establishment in North Carolina.

Approximately \$29,359,500 were set aside for capital investment, and these *new operations* will employ between 17,000 and 18,000 men and women from one of the best labor reservoirs in the nation. *North Carolina labor is famous for its adaptability to training and its belief that an honest wage should earn an honest day's work.*

In addition, during the same period, 100 existing industrial operations in North Carolina started plant expansion projects. These 100 expansions will represent capital expenditures amounting to some \$33,132,000, and will provide employment for approximately 12,000 men and women from the nation's *prime* labor market.

Industries ranging from textiles to machinery, from food to furniture, stone and clay, chemicals, packing plants and food, are among the newcomers.

There is a reason for this trend in North Carolina and for the wide variety of industries locating here. In North Carolina is to be found pure industrial water, closeness to the richest consuming markets, economical electric power, climate which permits year-round operation and lower building costs, adequate rail, truck, air, bus and water transportation lines, and stable tax policies.

Write today to *Commerce and Industry Division, 3592 Department of Conservation and Development, Raleigh, North Carolina*, for information relative to your specific industry. A trained industrial staff will furnish the answers.



G. I.'s WELCOME

That "business-of-your-own" has a better chance of prospering in South Carolina! If you're looking for a location, we'll turn the state upside down to furnish specific, accurate data—some of which may surprise you. For example, South Carolina is still more than half forest—a rich resource for furniture, plastics, plywood and paper. Mineral deposits include kaolin, limestone, phosphate, manganese. Agriculture is rich and diversified; power and tax rates are moderate. We'll gladly translate these advantages into figures for your business. Write State Research, Planning & Development Board, Dept. E, Columbia, S. C.

South Carolina

WHERE RESOURCES AND MARKETS MEET

Code for Prefabricated Construction

Outstanding progress is being made in the South in modernizing building codes to provide workable regulations for the construction of pre-fabricated homes, according to Harry H. Steidle, manager, Prefabricated Home Manufacturers' Institute, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Steidle also announced that a model "Code for Prefabricated Construction," prepared by the institute, is now available to cities and towns interested in providing for the erection of prefabricated homes. The institute is the trade association of the prefabricated housing industry, representing more than 60 leading prefabricators in the United States and Canada.

"As a result of the progressiveness and willingness of the Southern Building Code Congress to adopt new, sound and economical building methods, an excellent chapter on 'Prefabricated Constructions' was incorporated in the 1946-47 edition of the Southern Standard Building Code," the institute manager said. "It provides for the construction of prefabricated homes which conform with the existing load requirements and safety and health standards, but it does not impose burdensome and expensive restrictions upon the prefabricator that would increase the cost of these homes."

"The code is reported to have been adopted by more than 65 Southern cities since it was published recently. Up for adoption in many other cities now, it is expected to be almost universally in force in the South soon. It means that good prefabricated homes will become available throughout the South where they will be an important factor in alleviating the housing shortage."

Explaining the position of the institute in regard to the revision of building codes, Mr. Steidle emphasized that the association members seek no compromise with health and safety standards, declaring that the sacrifices of these safeguards for prefabricated homes would be disastrous to the growing industry.

"But we do ask for a fair and open-minded consideration for progressive building techniques. We also fully realize that better homes for those in the lower wage brackets will never be produced unless the merits of the superior engineering of factory-built home sections are recognized by building inspectors."

"We believe that regulations for prefabrication should not be set completely apart from those for conventional-type construction, because prefabricated homes are not essentially different from conventionally built houses except for the location of where some of the work is performed. The same wind and snow loads react on both."

"We urge that the regulations of prefabricated homes be on a performance basis so that intelligent product engineering may be employed to reduce the price of good homes. This can be accomplished only by requiring that the proposed house conform with the load requirements and the applicable safety and health standards without respect to the size or kind of materials employed."

WATER WORKS ENGINEERS

Specify prestressed concrete cylinder pipe on your next job

● Many new products have been manufactured as a result of vital wartime needs—and among recent scientific advancements of special interest and merit is Lock Joint Prestressed Concrete Cylinder Pipe.

The method of making this new pipe—with the steel stressed in tension and the concrete stressed in compression—is the result of many years of intensive study, investigation, experimentation and mechanical development.

Experience on major installations in various parts of the country has proven that this high head concrete pipe has increased elasticity, minimum weight, exceptional durability and maximum water-tightness.

Discover for yourself the economy, efficiency and performance of Prestressed Concrete Cylinder Pipe which can be supplied in sizes from 20" to 84" diameter—for high pressure water supply lines and high transmission lines for oil and gas.

LOCK JOINT PIPE COMPANY

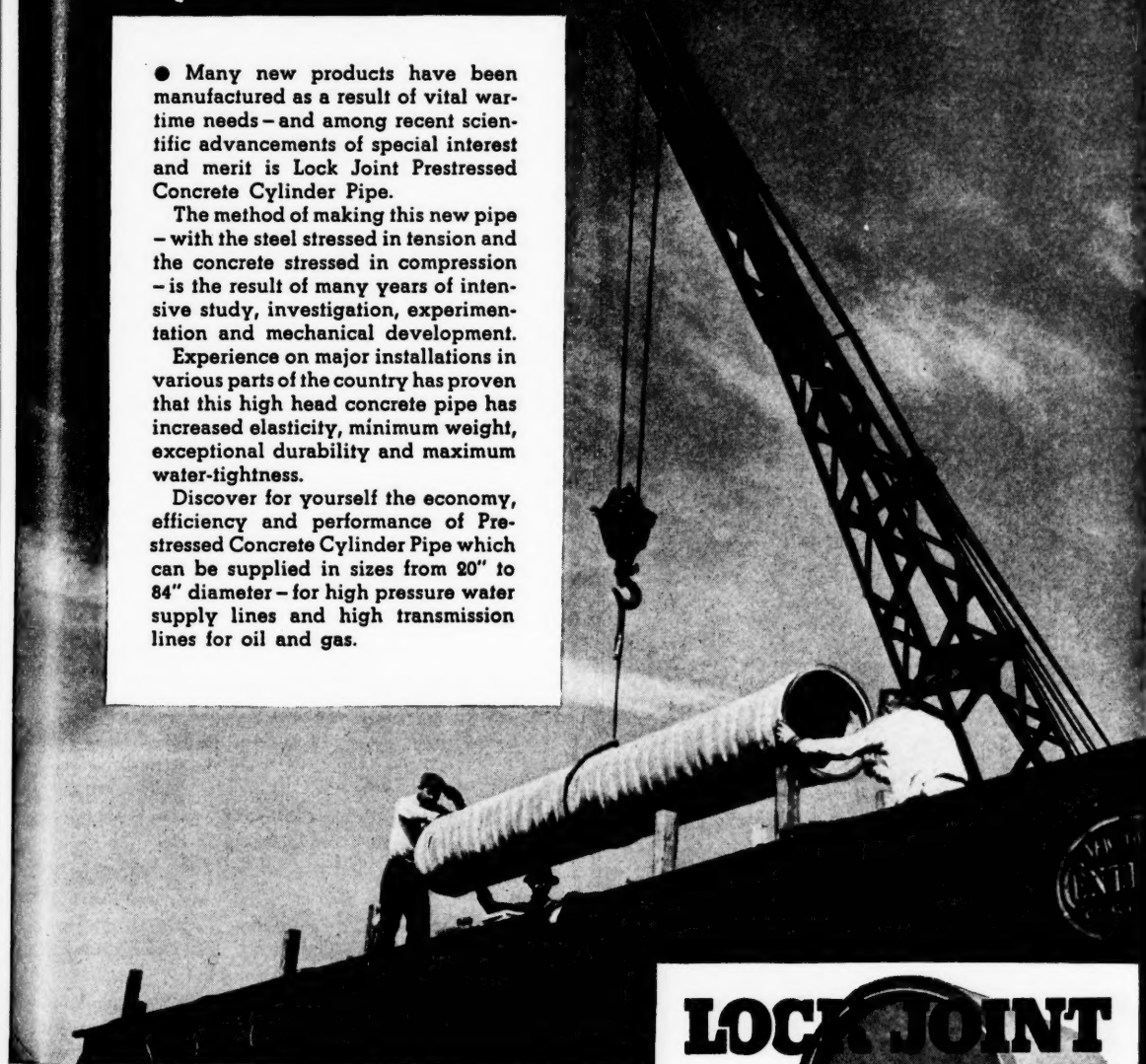
Established 1905

P. O. BOX 269, EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Denver, Colo. • Chicago, Ill. • Kenilworth, N. J. • Kansas City, Mo. • Rock Island, Ill.
Joplin, Mo. • Valley Park, Mo. • Cleveland, Ohio • Hartford, Conn. • Navarre, Ohio

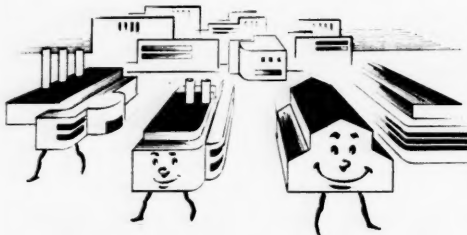
SCOPE OF SERVICES
Lock Joint Pipe Company specializes in the manufacture and installation of Reinforced Concrete Pressure Pipe for Water Supply and Distribution Mains in a wide range of diameters as well as Concrete Pipe of all types for Sanitary Sewers, Storm Drains, Culverts and Subaqueous lines.

LOCK JOINT
Reinforced Concrete
PRESSURE PIPE



MISSISSIPPI . . . the only state with a PLAN!

BAWI is the BIG REASON *Why*



INDUSTRIAL PLANTS *are decentralizing to* MISSISSIPPI

Like many other states, Mississippi has a mild climate, a strategic geographical location, abundant resources that need development, fuel, power, transportation, friendly labor—in fact all the favorable attributes for successful industrial operation. All are good reasons why industries are coming to Mississippi. But a Big Reason industries are decentralizing to Mississippi is BAWI. Under this Mississippi law, people are investing their money in plants for you. Where else are workers and community demonstrating such faith? Where else are you met more than half-way?

There are good reasons, too, why you should combine business and pleasure in a Mississippi trip for yourself and family. You'll find Mississippi a charming vacation spot, where you can either relax and rest or enjoy your favorite recreation.



Ask for a confidential report on Mississippi's industrial opportunities.

MISSISSIPPI AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL BOARD
New Capitol Building
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

(BAWI Means "Balance Agriculture With Industry")



Broad Scale Government Reorganization In Prospect

"... It was discovered that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the greatest government credit institution in the world, did not understand its own business. Its records, such as they were, showed that it had a loose control of that business, so much so that it was almost impossible to make a complete or responsible audit of the agency's transactions. . . .

"... It was discovered that one government agency which supposedly had ended its business at the close of World War I in 1918 was still alive and asking for more money.

"This was the U. S. Spruce Production Corporation, an 'emergency' unit set up to serve only during the war that was terminated twenty-eight years ago. It was to obtain spruce for airplane building. The record shows that it had a capitalization of more than 23 million dollars, that it entered contracts for spruce but that apparently none was delivered. The records failed the investigators at that point. But an emergency wartime unit of the government a generation ago had demonstrated an amazing power of survival. It was still at 'work,' had a payroll and wanted money for another year of operation—all to the surprise of everybody except this agency of government itself.

"But how does it happen that such discoveries are made at this late day? They are the outgrowth of a bill put through Congress some months ago by the Joint Congressional Committee on the Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures. This committee is headed by Senator Byrd of Virginia, who for years has been warning the country of the gigantic, haphazard and costly expansion of the government. One result was the measure known as the 'government corporation control act,' which brought the scores of hitherto independent government corporations under the annual scrutiny of Congress.

"How many other disclosures of the same kind may be in prospect is one of the imponderables of the future. But there is the assurance that the facts will be coming out, perhaps to the greater confusion of the average citizen and taxpayer. They may only add to his consternation over the magnitude of his government. Yet they may produce reactions that eventually will bring a wholesome change.

"The authority now given the President for a broad-scale reorganization of the government may help to bring the whole business to a head. If that reorganization is carried through with the sanction of Congress, which it must have, it may result in the merger or the elimination of scores of bureaus with their useless employees and the saving of funds reaching into the billions of dollars. Only a bare start has been made in the reorganization, and that already has raised questions from a House committee. It is believed, however, that with few exceptions Congress will go along with the President in this great task."

Kansas City Star



"What Enriches the South Enriches the Nation"

NATIONALIZATION BY INDIRECTION

Most of our thoughtful citizens were surprised and shocked when the Labor party was elected to power in Great Britain a year ago. How many of these same citizens realize how we, here in America, have been gently and surreptitiously urged down the collectivist road since a malconceived New Deal shattered campaign promises two months after the Roosevelt inauguration in 1933?

Unlike Great Britain the voters of the United States have never had a chance to express their views on willingness or unwillingness to abandon their belief that the sanctity of private property is the cornerstone of the welfare of our nation. They have been slyly nudged, step by step, down a deceptively sloping road into the totalitarian pit. The schemers of this descent knew that they could neither persuade nor coerce American citizens to make the jump.

Are only those of us shocked and worried whose ox has been gored? Aren't those of us whose ox has thus far been spared living in a fools' paradise? All oxen have flanks.

Let anyone think we are scaremongers crying "wolf, wolf!" let's look at the record.

Doimnating control, and in some individual cases outright ownership by the Federal Government, exists today in banking and financial institutions, the railroads, maritime shipping, the building industries, and the coal mines, to name those businesses that first come to mind. The TVA and its many counterpart proposals plainly indicate the government's intentions toward the electric power industry.

The situation that now exists in coal mining offers a current example of one of the devious ways that nationalization of business is being stealthily foisted upon us. At a series of meetings with the mine operators, farcically called negotiations, John L. Lewis, union dictator, forced an acquiescent government to seize the mines from their rightful owners. This is the same Lewis who has publicly professed his belief in private ownership.

Mr. Lewis knew, the government knew, and so did

the coal operators, and the long suffering public know that the miners' union would gain its acquisitive ends from government officials in spite of the interests of the consuming public. Mr. Lewis knew that he could not have attained the same selfish objectives from the coal operators who were striving to protect the interests of their customers. If proof of this statement is needed, look at the increased price of coal, also set by the government by the way, after the government-union assignation.

Did the government whose job it is to protect the public,—all of its citizens—, do its duty? It did not. It even prevented the operators from doing its job for it.

So at present we have the coal mines of the country in the hands of the federal government and the operators acting in the anomalous position of its agents while, at the same time, they assume all financial obligations and responsibilities for the operations of businesses they no longer legally own.

It is an open secret that most coal operators do not want to repossess their properties and run them under all of the terms of the newly contrived and now existing union contract. It is also well known that many of them, former owners of marginal mines, will refuse to do so. This will put the government in the coal mining business. The accomplishment of government ownership is just as simple as that. But think how subtly it was put over. It was done under the authority of a war emergency act a year after the unconditional surrender of our enemies. It was made possible by the acts of a shortsighted labor demagogue whose eyes may, or may not have been focused solely on his immediate objective.

Make no mistake about it. The entering wedge of government ownership has been driven into the coal mining industry. Its ox has been gored. Is yours next? Are you safe in the possession of your business or job, or of your home or your freedom of motion, worship and expression? Look to Russia for your answer.

Irritating Waste

The vast sums expended for publicity and propaganda by many of the federal bureaus has come in for much justifiable criticism. Under the guise of "informing the public," hundreds of millions of dollars of the taxpayers' money has been spent in a deluge of printed words, none of them unfavorable to the bureaus whence they emanate.

The situation would not be quite so bad if a high class job of propagandizing was the result. Americans traditionally have a sneaking admiration for a job well done, no matter how reprehensible the job. Dictator, or not, Napoleon was an undisputed military genius. You might not want your son brought up to be a bank robber, but you probably thrilled to the exploits of Jesse James. Or, to return to the theme of propaganda, one may question the motives of Sidney Hillman, but not his craftsmanship.

It is the lack of skill and finesse with which government publicity bureaus function that is one of the most appalling aspects of the picture. Rather than take the trouble to ascertain who wants what information, the government's policy seems to be to make sure that everybody gets everything.

In our own case we have informed the OPA, the REA, the FHA, the CPA, the WAA (we could go on like this indefinitely) that we desired publicity releases concerning certain specific areas or commodities. To illustrate, we and you, our readers, are interested in what the OPA is doing about cotton; its activities in the field of maple syrup are of little or no concern to you or to us. But that did not stop the OPA from telling us all about maple syrup. Somewhere, somebody wanted to know the OPA's latest whim about this product and as a result the rest of the editorial wastebaskets all over the country are that much fuller.

Thus it is with all the government publicity bureaus. They unanimously prefer the buckshot approach to that of the target rifle. With the rest of the nation's printers and publishers crying for paper, Washington abuses its own unlimited supply to a scandalous extent. Just let the REA be requested to send us information on its activities in the sixteen Southern states, and there is not one grant anywhere in the country that we don't hear about sooner or later.

This brings up another interesting point. Most of the printed boloney comes to us about two to three weeks late. By the time we receive it, it is no longer news.

It would be difficult to imagine a more inefficient way of handling publicity. Private agencies, who have to make every cent count, get their material into the hands of those who are interested on time. If the government were to try to emulate them it would take a little effort and a little ingenuity, and it would result in firing about three-fourths (we almost said nine-tenths) of the public relations experts (?) in Washington. But the taxpayers would save millions in salaries and other millions in scarce materials. The present administration, however, seems to feel that neither of these objectives is worthwhile.

Beware of Inertia

Many cotton mill operators report that already they can see signs of diminishing demand for cotton fabrics. Many others are busy converting cotton spinning and weaving machinery into facilities for utilizing yarn of rayon, nylon and the myriad other synthetic fibers that seriously threaten cotton. Cotton interests, both producers and processors, will have to be on their toes to combat this modern competition.

Timely suggestions are being issued also to cotton farmers and manufacturers of cotton harvesting machinery by economic statisticians. These point out that the market advantage presently enjoyed by cotton fiber is very likely to prove temporary, and that cotton's position for the long pull is no better than it was a few months ago when subsidy support was necessary for the maintenance of satisfactory prices.

At present the cotton picture is encouraging for the whole country. World surpluses amounting to 26 million bales are being substantially reduced, and the United States surplus of 10 million bales has been practically used up. For the time being the pressure is off, and cotton farmers are enjoying the best price since the 1860's for their product.

Too often, however, such a bonanza proves to be the signal for riotous expansion of production and the discard of search for more efficient methods of production. Like the roofless house that Jack built, when it rains the roof cannot be built and when it stops raining there seems no need for a roof.

So, it is not untimely to recapitulate the actual status of cotton staple, obscured now by the temporary shield of abnormal scarcity and high prices.

Based on past methods of production, Southern cotton farmers, by and large, can doubtless subsist on a 20-cent pound price for their fiber. A vast number of better farms in the South can reap a good profit at this figure. Present open market quotations for cotton staple are substantially above 30 cents a pound. Nothing could seem rosier.

Behind the visible domestic scene, however, lies a hidden picture of cotton acreage and cotton mills in other lands idle from the ravages of war; of feverish activity in those lands to get back into production; of the high fertility of the Nile Valley and other regions traditionally given over to cotton growing; and last, but far from least, the still prevailing lower wage requirements of foreign cotton labor.

As Old Man Tempus continues to fugit, former nightmares are likely to return to plague the cotton farmer as of old, and for the nation as a whole the sad part is that Mr. Cotton Farmer will not suffer alone.

Under such probable circumstances, trends in evidence before the war will be resumed. Cotton acreage will be converted to corn, oats, wheat and livestock. The grain and cattle sections of the country themselves are not invulnerable. In scarcely less degree than cotton they have often felt the pinch of low prices

and dependence upon subsidy aid. There is evidence that their plight would not be bettered by further competition from the South which has already proved itself a worthy contender in such competition.

Submergence of cotton as a dependable crop could not but have far reaching and troublesome effect upon all the elements of the national economy. A prosperous agricultural industry is essential to profitable business of all kinds. Successful handling of the cotton problem is one of the keys to general economic stability.

If the warning projected by known facts is heeded, there need be no cause for alarm. Research has already developed mechanized cotton farming procedure that can keep cotton competitive with natural fiber from abroad and synthetic fibers at home. Specially conducted experiments have proved the encouraging fact that under ideal conditions excellent cotton staple can be readied for market at a cost as low as six cents a pound. It is too much to hope in the near future that such glowing promise can be held out for all cotton producing areas. Mechanization works best on level terrain, and it will probably be a long time before it can be adapted to extremely rugged and hilly sections, if ever. In any event, such areas would be far better utilized if planted to livestock pasturage or given over to reforestation.

Granted, however, for the general run of cotton land a reduction of even five cents a pound in production cost of staple, it appears likely that the bellwether of Southern crops would continue to run ahead of the flock although with lead somewhat cut. From all reports this would be an easy mark to shoot at. Wherever cotton cultivating and harvesting machines have been put to work, lower costs than this are reported to have been attained.

The great danger now is that there may come a let down in research effort and progress, and that farmers, lulled by temporary security, will forget to invest some of their presently lush earnings in mechanical improvements that later on will constitute the difference between success and failure.

Louisiana Points Way

From Louisiana, very deep in the heart of the South, shines the light of social common sense. We refer to Louisiana's "Little Case Bill," enacted by its last legislature which provides these things:

Both labor organizations and employers shall be bound by the acts of their agents, and may sue or be sued in the courts of the state. And why not? It is common law practice that all persons are bound by the acts of their agents, with legal liability for acts of omission or commission.

Once a contract is made, it shall be equally binding

upon and enforceable against both parties. Why not? If contracts have any purpose at all, it is to bind the parties thereto with equal surety and for complete fulfillment.

It is to be unlawful for any person in Louisiana to prevent or attempt to prevent, by use of force, violence, or threats, any individual from quitting or continuing in the employment of any employer, or entering or leaving such a place of employment. Why not? Such perpetrations, from time immemorial, have been branded by courts as deserving of punishment, at all times and for all persons—except labor unions.

The courts of the state are to be given jurisdiction to restrain by injunction violations of the act; are to be empowered to provide penalties of fine and imprisonment for any violation—necessary prerogatives for the enforcement of any law.

It seems almost a travesty on justice that such an act need be put on the statute books at all. Throughout the history of the United States, violence, intimidation, restraint of individual freedom, all have been recognized as punishable actions. They have been recognized as cutting straight at the heart of constitutional guarantees. Ill advised and unjustified exemptions of labor unions from the laws of the land have, however, made such enactment necessary.

The public realizes that all men should be equal under law. Even the majority of men who work with their hands realize this. How the President when he vetoed the Case bill could fail to perceive this fundamental part is beyond understanding. All eyes that see, however, apparently do not perceive. The Case Bill was vetoed on the asserted grounds that it would impair industrial harmony. If forestalling preventives of violence makes for tranquility, then John Lewis is a shoe-eyed dove, twittering plaintively for industrial peace.

Recognized national polls show 69 per cent of the nation's workers in favor of regulations making unions legally responsible. Fifty-five per cent would penalize both labor leaders and unions for legal violations. Eighty-nine per cent of the workers would compel all labor to abide by the findings of impartial fact-finding bodies, and 78 per cent would bar strikes for a 60-day cooling-off period.

Surprisingly large as these percentages are, they do not represent the full preponderance of worker opinion in favor of curbed union activity. Of the ten to twelve million members listed in labor unions, beyond doubt millions are so listed by compulsion. They are as surely suborned from their real convictions as ever a shanghied seaman could be. Were they entirely free to express their opinion, the administration which hears but does not yet feel the wind would be even more confounded.

Labor unions, through newfangled propaganda, doubtless make the biggest noise. Polls like these, however, prove that they do not carry the greatest weight. It is weight, not sound, that tips the scales.



Above—Modern spray booths and overhead air duct for bringing filtered air into this work area on the new \$250,000 conveyorized furniture assembly and finishing system at a Louisville, Ky. plant of Mengel Company.

Quality Furniture—Produced in Louisville

by Paul Hughes

BEDROOM furniture — medium priced and quality built — will move 50 suites an hour along the new \$250,000 conveyorized assembly and finishing line installed in one of the Louisville, Ky. plants of Mengels Company, Inc., when present scarcity conditions allow the company to swing full speed into its \$1,500,000 expansion program.

Aimed at creating a market for ten to fifteen million dollars worth of Louisville-made furniture without taking business from other producers in a field where annual manufacturers' sales are estimated at five hundred million dollars, the Mengels plan was first announced early in 1945 when the company declared its intention of offering a branded line of sleeping room furniture.

Since that time, the program has progressed steadily to a point where six designs of the Modern type of Eighteenth Century mahogany, and

Colonial maple types are ready for shipment and an increasing quantity of furniture is beginning to roll off the new assembly facilities to stores in 100 cities with trading areas representing seventy-one per cent of the country's buying power.

The conveyorized assembly and finishing system on which the Mengels furniture is made is two and one-half miles long; maximum speed of the conveyor is 28 feet per minute; minimum speed, four feet. At normal speed, a piece of furniture requires 10 hours and 54 minutes to complete the cycle.

Capable of carrying 10 carloads of furniture at one time, the conveyor itself weighs 690,000 pounds, a weight that is increased to 1,000,000 pounds with a full load. The system will handle the complete finishing process, from primary assembly to packaged product.

Twenty steps make up the complete process. Eight of these are ma-

jor operations performed at as many stations as the furniture moves along the mechanized carrier. The cases are assembled on the floor in presses, drawers fitted, sanded, cleaned and inspected and placed on the moving conveyor which takes the pieces to the stations where the eight major finishing operations are done.

Backs of the cases are stained, toner stain being followed by a wash coat, applications of filler and/or the glaze coat. The shade or sealer coat then goes on. A top coat and final top coat completes the major operations, during which the furniture has passed five times through force-dry ovens where temperature and relative humidity are controlled.

The company tests its furniture by "dunking." As the term implies, this means that a cabinet is completely submerged in water fifty seconds out of every three minutes of the day and then allowed to dry

Right—The top view shows a spray booth where either a sealer or a glaze coat is applied to Mengels furniture. The water curtain in the background disposes of fumes and excess spray particles. Filler is being sprayed in the middle view. Fumes and abrasive substances are disposed of through a Rotoclone, reported to be the only one of its kind now in use in the industry. Mengels furniture is receiving its first top coat in the bottom illustration.

at room temperature during the night. The tests are the result of two years of research.

During this period of experimentation, Mengels laboratory personnel worked with 20 different types of adhesives, 300 formulations, 400 glued dowel joints, 3,000 glued block joints, 300 test panels and 30 different pieces of furniture for comparison and test. The result is a design known as "permanized" furniture.

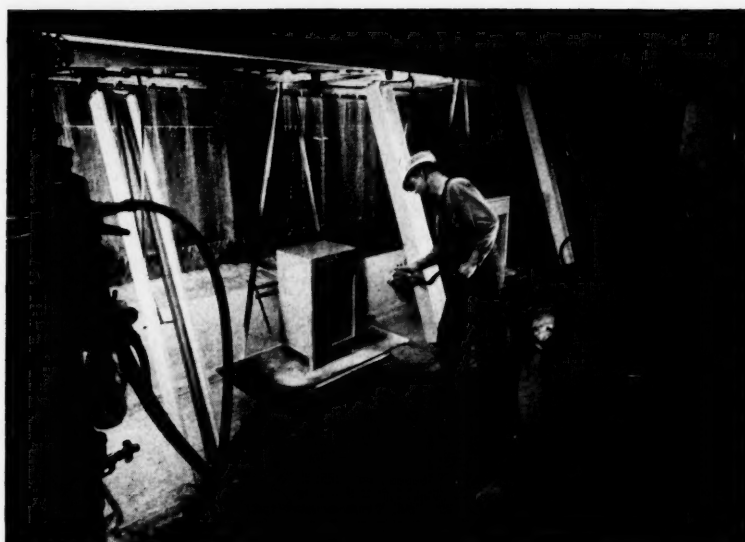
"Permanized," according to Mengels, is an "exclusive scientific method of prolonging the charm and life of its furniture," keeping the joints and veneered surfaces "from coming apart in any climate, no matter how damp, or dry, or how hot or cold." Easy sliding drawers and scratch-resistant top surfaces are other features.

Three main divisions make up the Mengels organization. One produces and sells hardwood lumber and hardwood plywood, as well as millions of feet of mahogany brought from Africa where a plant is operated on the Gold Coast. The others concentrate on corrugated containers and furniture. Seventeen plants are located in seven of the United States. Of these, four located in as many cities are for the manufacture of corrugated containers.

Seven plants are in the furniture division, the two in Louisville producing bedroom furniture, occasional pieces and machined parts for assembly by other plants. A plant at St. Louis makes kitchen cabinets and various industrial products.

Plants at Laurel, Miss., make hardwood veneers and produce plywood and furniture parts. One in North Carolina makes industrial products. A sawmill and millions of feet of recently purchased Appala-

(Continued on page 84)



Business and Politics—Now Inseparable

by
William K. Jackson

*President
Chamber of Commerce of the
United States*

UNTIL comparatively recently we had in this country a growing group of business men who, at every turn, avoided all matters political. They regarded politics, whether on a national, state or local level, as something which need not come within the range of their consideration. And they looked upon active politicians as people who engaged in affairs outside the realm of respectable private business endeavor.

Then the inevitable happened. These business men constituted an ideal target for a type of politician whose technique is to shoot at the ultra prosperous elements in the community. The outstandingly successful, by the very nature of things, are usually in the minority. And in political campaigns, as in warfare, the offensive always is the adopted technique of a resourceful tactician.

In the circumstances, no more vulnerable object of attack could be available to an unscrupulous politician than the upstage business man who scorned the thought of doing anything in his own defense against political attack. Consequently he was a pushover, and, perhaps because the operation was seldom conducted on anything but a local scale, the business man continued to do nothing about it. He took his political drubbing as he would a market loss, and wrote it off accordingly.

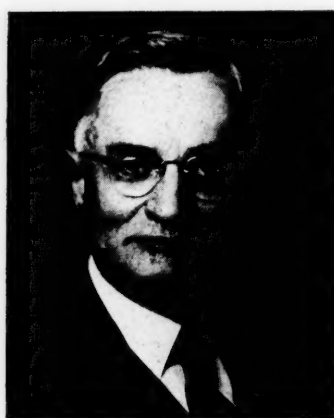
Of course, this sort of thing could not be expected to continue to be a matter of merely local political bombardment. As you all know, the time came when business and industry became the target for state politicians of a certain stripe and eventually business men were characterized as "malefactors of great wealth," "princes of privilege" and such by office holders on the national level.

Meanwhile, the opportunistic politicians methodically organized every element which could be aligned in opposition to what they speciously called "big business." It is almost unbelievable, yet for years many business men accepted deliberately-planned misrepresentation and abuse, without defending themselves. And when they did challenge

some of the more blatantly false charges, it was done so ineptly as to be worse than useless.

As business men, organized throughout the country in chambers of commerce and trade associations, we shouldered the problem as just one more of many others. We shouldered it as we had shouldered many smaller ones in our individual enterprises. But we shouldered this one as a team. We determined to set the facts—and all the facts—in their true light before our elected representatives. That is the vested right of every citizen just as it is the vested right of Congress to receive such information so that it may act in accordance with the realities as applied to the public welfare.

For example, in Birmingham, Ala-



W. K. Jackson

bama, the president and directors of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce decided that national affairs should be their No. 1 activity. Manpower was added and an adequate appropriation made for this work. A committee was especially selected and a staff man assigned as its secretary.

As constituted, the Birmingham Committee is representative of the

diversified industries of the city, with operating executives of known stamina as members. When this committee acts on a national question, the action is made the policy of the Birmingham Chamber. Each member is informed of the action taken and the reason for such action.

The Committee then follows the simple and direct method of sending a resolution to their representatives in Congress. The members of the Committee and of the local Chamber thereupon write individually to the Congressman and every other Chamber of Commerce in the State of Alabama so that it may if it desires follow suit.

Multiply this Alabama procedure by the number of National Affairs Committees in the country and you will see that Congress is well informed as to the attitude of representative business on questions of importance that have a bearing upon our affairs.

Not so long ago, for example, the Senate was concerned with questions of policy in considering the Federal Aid Airport Bill. That measure provided for the channeling of federal funds through state agencies to communities with Class 1, 2, or 3 airports. Communities with Class 4 or 5 airports would have been permitted to receive federal aid directly.

This provision was partially in contravention of the time-honored policies followed in extending other types of federal aid. It illustrated perfectly the conflict between two opposing schools of thought—the one believing in a strong system of federal centralized authority, the other believing in preserving the fundamental rights of the states.

This issue was described in two communications directed to local Governmental Affairs Committees by the U. S. Chamber's Department of Governmental Affairs. What developed thereafter can best be described in the words of Senator Owen Brewster of Maine who was leader of the fight on the Senate floor for the policy we advocated. When the fight was over, Senator Brewster and a majority of the Sen-

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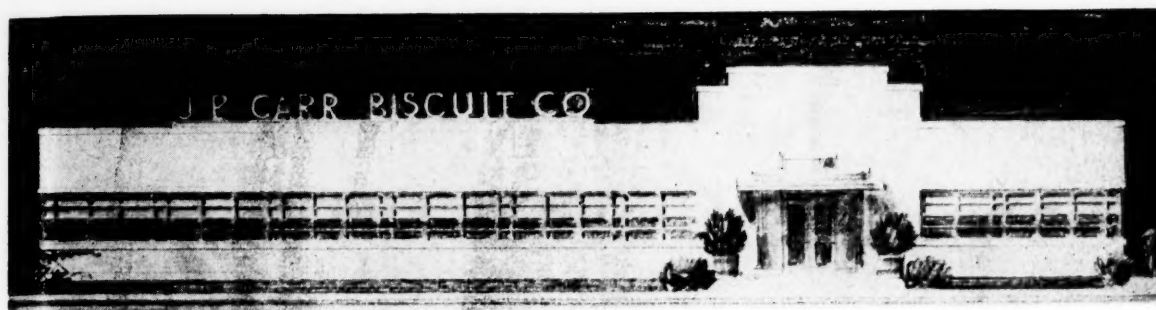
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Above—\$8,000,000 Ford Plant Under Construction at St. Louis.

Below—J. B. Carr Biscuit Plant Proposed at St. Louis.



St. Louis Industry Moves at High Capacity

A FORECAST of 10 per cent greater employment in the St. Louis, Mo., area next month was made by the Eighth Federal Reserve District as it was announced that manufacturing industries in the area are operating at greater capacity and output than in any other peace time period.

The record-breaking increases in industrial and agricultural production underscore a recent prediction by the Committee for Economic De-

by
George A. Killenberg

velopment of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce that:

1. Full reconversion will bring manufacturing employment in the St. Louis metropolitan area to 273,639, an increase of 69.5 per cent over the census figures of 1939.
2. The next two years will see 243

of 394 firms in the area employing more than 100 persons expending approximately \$100,000,000 on construction and equipment.

Of this sum, the committee reports, \$54,000,000 will be expended on construction and \$38,000,000 on equipment. About \$7,000,000 is unallocated between the two. About two-thirds of the contemplated construction is already at the blue print stage.

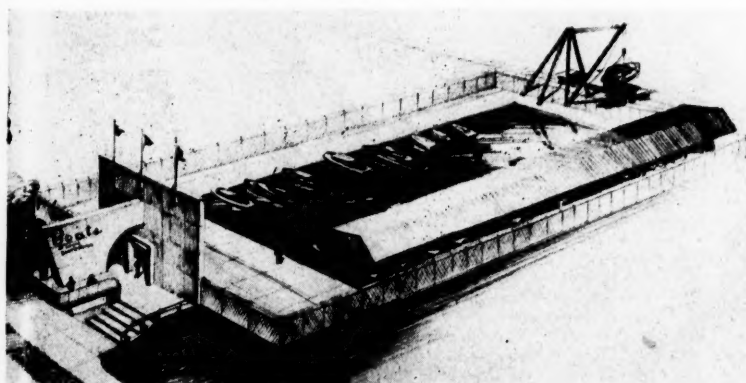
The Chamber of Commerce has announced 93 new industries since the close of the war expansion program (1944-1945). It is estimated these plants will afford employment for 5,348 persons, with a plant investment estimated at \$62,955,200.

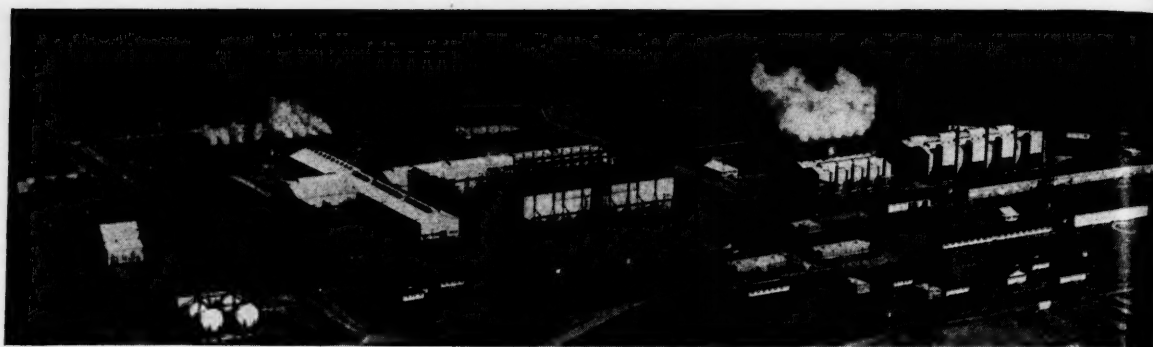
Two of the largest new industries are the Ford Motor Company plant now under construction north of Lambert-St. Louis Municipal Airport, and the Lever Brothers Soap factory for which land has been acquired. The Ford plant is expected to cost \$8,000,000 and employ 3500 persons, and the soap plant's cost is estimated at \$10,000,000 with employment for about 900.

To stimulate postwar construc-

(Continued on page 70)

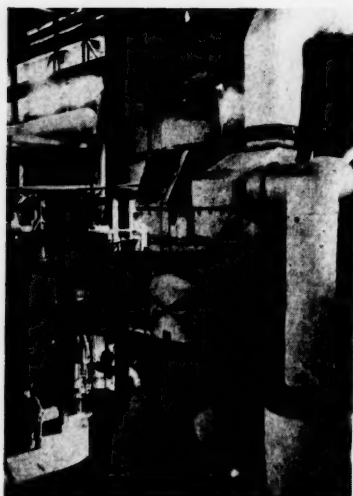
Below—Proposed Display Harbor of St. Louis Boat & Motor Co., North Broadway and Branch streets, St. Louis.





Lion Oil Company's Recently Leased Chemical Plant at El Dorado, Ark.

LION OIL COMPANY EXPANDS INTO CHEMICAL FIELD

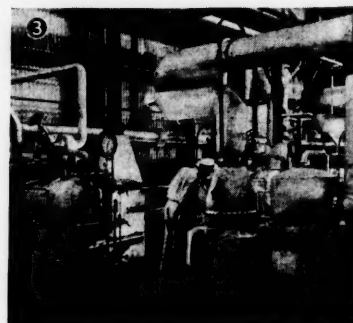
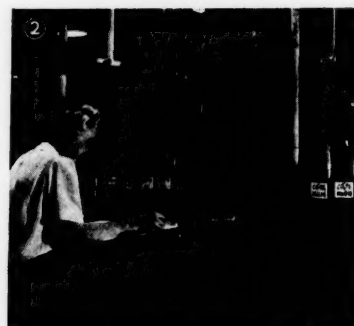
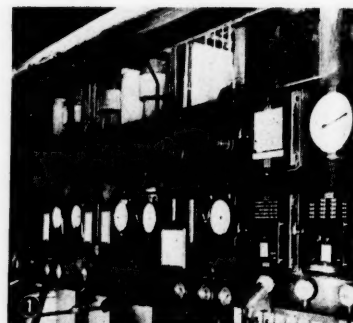


A LOGICAL avenue for expansion for the petroleum companies is in the chemical field.

Most large integrated oil companies have for years engaged in the manufacture of certain chemical products closely related to petroleum refining, such as insecticides, toilet preparations, mineral oil, paints, etc.

Companies of the Standard Oil group have been leaders in this field. As early as 1930 Shell Oil Company actively engaged in the manufacture of industrial chemicals on a large scale, notably by construction of a nitrogen fixation plant at Pittsburg, California.

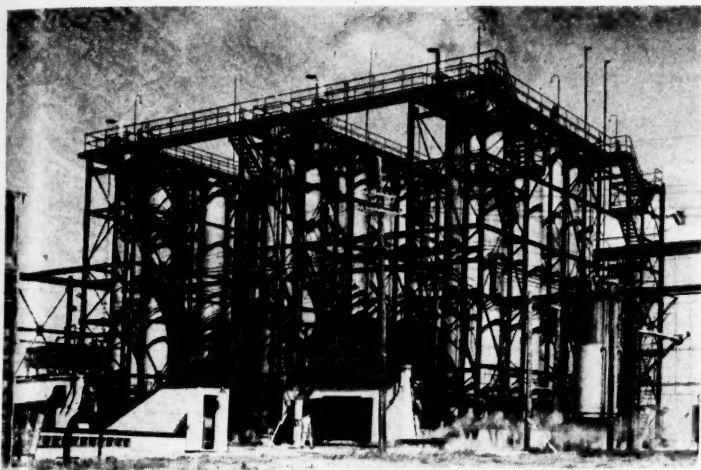
Texas Company and other major companies have also participated in the growing field of "petrochemistry"—the manufacture of chemical products from petroleum and gas hydrocarbons. This embraces an enormous range of products, from



Top Left—Gas Synthesis Building at the El Dorado plant.

Lower Left—A huge heater in the gas reform building.

Right—(1) One of the four elaborate control panels in the gas reform building; (2) Laboratory in the ammonia synthesis building. A constant vigil is kept on all processes and production. (3) Worker observes the platinum gauze used as catalyst in oxidation of ammonia in nitric acid plant.



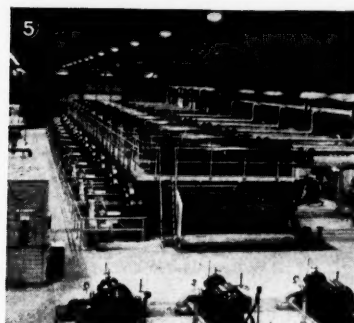
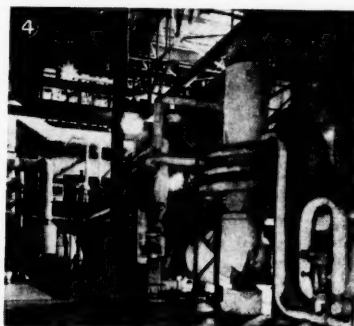
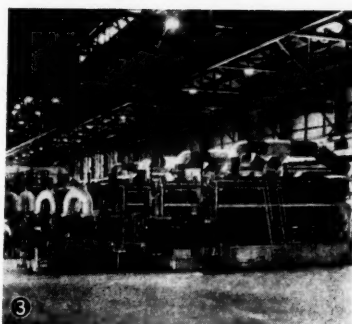
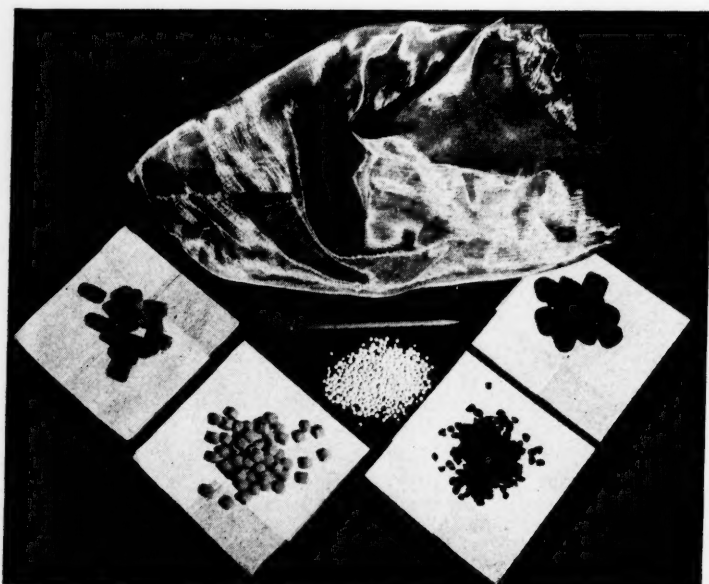
Above—Absorption towers where anhydrous ammonia is oxidized to form the nitric acid used in manufacture of ammonium nitrate, which is later drained to form the actual soil fertilizer.

synthetic rubber to plastics and textiles.

Probably the first large scale operation by a non-major oil company in what ordinarily has been considered non-petroleum manufacture is the Lion Oil Company of El Dorado, Arkansas, which in May, 1946 took over for private operation on a long-term lease, with option to

(Continued on page 80)

Below—Catalysts used in manufacture of ammonia and related products. Presence of these substances induce chemical reactions under certain conditions including proper temperature and pressure. The glistening material is valuable platinum gauze used in the nitric acid plant. Pencil is shown for size only.



Record Strike Wave Cripples United States Production

AN official report from the U. S. Department of Labor shows that a record-breaking wave of strikes and slow-downs in American industry this year already has piled up 93,225,000 man-days of direct lost time, more than nine times the total for the same months of 1945, and more than fifteen times the total for 1944.

In the pre-war years 1935-39 our average lost time from strikes during the first eight months of the year was but 12,145,000 man-days.

During the month of August this year, the U. S. suffered 504 strikes, the highest number ever reported for one month in all the records of the Labor Department. These records run back thirty years, to 1916.

Total strikes in July this year were 480, and in June, 350 for the month.

The prolonged post-war strike wave has the Washington "stabilizers" worried. Does this shocking succession of work stoppages in key industries represent a conspiracy against American production, they ask? Is there a plan at work to keep America from regaining her full industrial might until some foreign power may recover her economic breath after the exhaustion of war and post-war expansion in Europe and Asia?

These are the questions which harass government experts as they watch the ever-rising tide of strikes and slow-downs. They know that international Communism is hard at work in America. But because party-liners and fellow-travelers in the American labor movement have Washington during the last thirteen years, no agency of the federal government now bothers to bestir itself over the strikes.

In reporting man-days lost in strikes, the Labor Department counts only the lost time it can count. It does not report the train of shut-downs which follow in other plants dependent upon struck plants for parts, materials, tools, or equipment.

There are official records which show that a prolonged strike by

by

Lawrence Sullivan

1,000 men in an auto parts factory ultimately may throw as many as 15,000 men out of work in distant cities. But these "secondary effects" of strikes, as the Labor Department calls them, are never counted in the official monthly reports of man-days lost.

Nor do the actual strikes represent the full impact of Communist agitation upon our national economy as we struggle with the problems of reconversion. A strike is not identified as such in the official Labor Department reports until an entire plant has been shut down for at least one whole shift.

But there are thousands of interruptions every month that never reach this official definition of a strike.

In August, for example, there were 944 additional "situations" handled by the U. S. Conciliation Service, over and above the 504 strikes reported. That means a total of 1,448 disputes and interruptions during one month—an average of 58 every working day.

The Labor Department's current report covers the first eight months of 1946, January through August. Total strikes were 3,125 for the entire country. That's many more strikes than we usually experience in a whole year.

Something fundamental has happened to our labor relations during

the last 15 years. The official figures tell the story.

During the ten years 1923-32, we experienced, on average, only 960 strikes a year. Never in that decade were there as many as 1,000,000 workers involved in all strikes throughout the year. The highest number of workers involved was 756,784 in 1923, and the lowest, 182,975 in 1930.

Then the New Deal came along. In 1933 we had 1,695 strikes, involving 1,168,272 workers.

Since 1933 we have never had fewer than 1,600 strikes in any one year, and the direct man-days lost in strikes has mounted from 16,872,128 in 1933 to 28,424,857 in 1937 and 38,025,000 in 1945. And now comes the shocking report of 93,225,000 man-days lost in the first eight months of 1946!

When we take account of the fact that most strikes last from 10 to 30 days, the official figures mean that during the first eight months of 1946 our mighty American industrial machine was hobbled every day by something between 130 and 250 current strikes in different areas and different industries.

Who makes these strikes?

Who wants them?

Whom do they really serve?

Strikes mean low production. Every industry and every market place in the United States today reflects the tremendous production lost during the first eight months of 1946.

Veterans and their families are the first victims. They need houses.

(Continued on page 82)

Year	Strikes during year	Workers involved	Man-days lost in strikes
1928	604	314,210	12,631,863
1932	841	324,210	10,502,033
1933	1,695	1,168,272	16,872,128
1937	4,740	1,860,621	28,424,857
1941	4,288	2,362,620	23,047,556
1944	4,956	2,115,637	8,721,079
1945	4,750	3,467,000	38,025,000
1946	3,125 (8 mo. only)	3,425,000 (8 mo. only)	93,225,000



Above—Roaring along five feet from the ground, a plane spreads Kryocide over a peanut field on a farm near Dothan, Ala.

Below—Rusty Ost, young flier, watches Kryocide, an insecticide made from cryolite ore mined in Greenland, being loaded into his plane. Working from dawn to dusk, a plane can dust 600 acres of peanuts daily.

Science and Transportation Combine to Save the South's Peanut Crop



ONE of the biggest powders in history, administered in the nick of time, has just relieved the mass headache of 30,000 peanut farmers in the Wiregrass section of the southeastern belt, where the worst infestation of velvet bean caterpillars in years threatened to destroy 1,000,000 acres of the bumper peanut crop, valued at more than \$100,000,000.

The powder, two and a quarter million pounds of Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company's Kryocide, was rushed into the Alabama-Georgia-Florida peanut fields by American Airlines' fast DC-4 cargo plane in five 20,000 pound loads, by six 10-ton trailer trucks, and in 35 freight cars rushed to the scene by the Pennsylvania and Louisville & Nashville railroads from Pennsalt's Kryocide plant at Natrona, Pa.

The plane, chartered by the Greenwood Products Company, of Graceville, Fla., was loaded at Allegheny

(Continued on page 71)



Left—Farm scene near Webb, Ala., where Spanish peanuts are being picked from pulled vines. At left is pile of peanut hay; at right, picked peanuts bagged for delivery to processing plants. In the background is Miss Modane Marchbanks, executive director of the National Peanut Council, talking with George W. Morrow, of Greenwood Products Co., Graceville, Fla., one of the large buyers of peanuts.

Bulkier Payrolls For The South

by
John Mebane

NO longer impelled by the necessity for developing a program for its economic salvation, the South today is concerning itself instead with a variety of programs for extending its economic progress—and for quickening its pace. Few will doubt that the war spurred the industrial stride of the region—though some are likely to forget that this forward stride had its beginnings well before the outbreak of war. And, for that matter, there are few who will doubt that the South still has some economic needs and that the sooner these are met, the healthier will be this region's condition in relation to the rest of the nation.

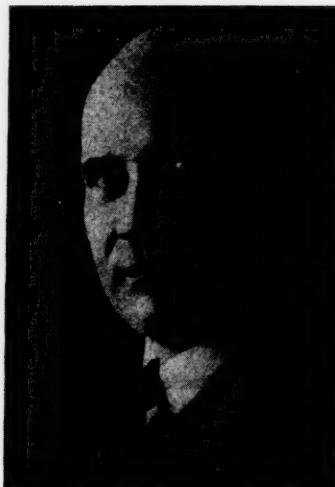
Among those who recognize this need—and in an emphatic and constructive way—is Dr. Paul W. Chapman, the vigorous, courageous dean of the College of Agriculture of the University of Georgia.

Dean Chapman realizes that the mechanization of farming affords the South within the next few years—the next five, he puts it—the first magnificent opportunity in its history to bring its per capital farm income to an approximate parity with farm earnings in other regions of the nation. Paramount in this growing mechanization will be the use of the mechanical cotton picker, the power chopper and the flame cultivator.

Now, with that mechanization will come some peculiar problems, the principal one being a reduction of the number of people living in all rural communities and small towns which neglect the challenge to provide a larger number of non-farm jobs than now exist. Dean Chapman points to the sobering fact that since 1940 many rural communities in the region have lost as much as one-fourth of their population. He outlined many of his contentions in an address, "Pay Rolls for Southern Towns," at the Southeastern Institute for Commercial Organization Executives recently at the University of North Carolina. He said, for example, that the South must create 4,900,000 more jobs than were in existence at the beginning of World War II if all the region's people are to have work a decade from now.

He pointed out, on the other hand, that, in view of the diversification of farming and the growing trend toward decentralization of industry, the South never before has found itself faced with the opportunity for creating more jobs.

Why? Here are some of the reasons Dean Chapman cites: The South has 52 per cent of all the nation's farms, but only 19 per cent of its factories. It has 32 per cent of the total national population, but



Dr. A. W. Chapman

fewer than one-third of the nation's jobs in any field, other than farming. Its salient need today is to establish an economy in which it can maintain 32 per cent of the nation's jobs in the field of manufacturing, wholesaling, retailing, construction and service trades.

The real key to job diversification in the region, Dean Chapman asserts, is manufacturing. Perhaps this may seem, at first glance, strange as coming from the lips of the dean of a great college of agriculture. But it makes sense when Chapman points out that every factory job created makes it possible to support two other jobs in related fields. It makes even more sense

when he reminds that it is farming which makes possible the largest number of manufacturing jobs now existing in the South. Every farm product of the South, livestock included, must be marketed, processed and distributed. Conversely, farmers must buy supply items; and these must be produced and distributed. In his opinion—backed sturdily by years of study of the region's needs—not a community in the South cannot support numerous more rural industries than it possesses at this time.

What, for example, are the South's ten leading manufacturing industries founded on the yield of farm and forest. Based on payroll figures, according to the last census, these industries are: Textile, food products, forest products, chemicals, apparel, furniture and finished lumber products, leather products, paper and pulp, and tobacco.

"Establishing agricultural industries has two economic advantages, other than creating jobs," the farsighted dean points out. "First, it makes possible diversified farming, and, second, it keeps in the South a larger per cent of the consumer's dollar." Without markets, there can be no diversification, which is essential in the region, and particularly in those areas which do not lend themselves to mechanical cotton production.

What are agricultural industries, and what are the industries the small towns of the South can encourage to stimulate their growth and provide more jobs? Chapman says they fall generally into these four categories:

- (1) Processing plants, such as peanut butter plants, condenseries and furniture factories.
- (2) Farm supply plants, such as feed mills, hatcheries and lime plants.
- (3) Marketing facilities, including poultry dressing plants, cold storage plants and pecan shelling plants.
- (4) Farm and home services, such as freezer lockers, milk routes and seed-cleaning plants.

The processing plants convert
(Continued on page 78)



Victor-Monaghan Company's Mill, Greenville, S. C.

Cotton and Woolen Mills in Big Merger

by
J. A. Daly

THE 29-plant, \$82,000,000 Stevens merger of Carolina cotton mills and New England woollens factories is raising, especially in the South, new visions of opportunity, effort and progress before industrialists, financiers, laborites and sociologists.

Reflecting the financial strength of the Stevens properties, the company's \$15-par common stock is quoted in Carolina over-the-counter markets on a when-issued basis at \$50 to \$52 per share. The newly authorized issue is 5,000,000 shares. Compared with the total par value of \$75,000,000, the current market indicates \$250,000,000 in value.

Official figures disclose that the Stevens chain has \$81,700,000 in combined capital stock, surplus and surplus reserves. Combined working capital is \$54,000,000. Net earnings, after Federal taxes, in the past fiscal year were \$8,400,000. That is "big business" for the South.

Illuminating in this connection is a New York Stock Exchange tabulation which shows that thirteen unidentified textile manufacturing

companies in the first half of this year had estimated group net income of \$22,761,000, which was a gain of 170.5 per cent over the net for the same 1945 period.

And, just as the Stevens negotiations approached completion, Celanese Corp. of America raised its sights and announced that \$40,000,000 will be expended on its proposed Rock Hill (S. C.) plant, originally planned to cost \$10,000,000.

At the same time, the Springs cotton milling chain in South Carolina (235,000 spindles) is speeding at Lancaster the construction of a \$10,000,000 finishing plant. Meantime, Carolina financiers report that the Stevens interests will round out their integration. This construction program is projected to include a \$10,000,000 finishing plant at Great Falls (S. C.) and a woolen-rayon mill somewhere in Georgia.

Perhaps the major immediate significance of the Stevens accomplish-

ment is to highlight the already marked trend among Carolina mills toward production of fine textiles. This is accompanied by an appreciable increase in consumption of synthetic fibers and a disproportionately large decrease in cotton consumption. The tendency has stirred Dr. W. P. Jacobs, American Cotton Manufacturers Association president, to comment that "it is a rather sickly picture for the Southern cotton farmer, for whom our industry is deeply sympathetic."

Also, Dr. Jacobs unhesitatingly forecasts that the passing of a few years will bring other dramatic advances in textile manufacturing and merchandising.

Indicative of the high expectations aroused among Carolina industrialists by the program of J. P. Stevens and Company (New York City) was this comment by Norman A. Coker (Charlotte, N. C.), Duke Power Co., vice-president and financial counsellor:

"Such an organization will assure great economic advances for the

(Continued at page 66)

Southern Construction Valued At \$1,348,234,000 In First Nine Months

SOUTHERN construction contracts for the first nine months of this year total \$1,348,234,000, a valuation seventy per cent greater than the \$788,795,000 for the comparable period of 1945. The September total was \$119,552,000.

Private building, which last year

by

Samuel A. Lauver

at this time was the least active, made the strongest contribution to the current figure with a total of \$328,447,000, seventy-two per cent of

which represented residential building.

The dollar value of residential construction in the South is placed at \$236,730,000 for the nine months. Commercial buildings, such as stores, restaurants and garages total \$51,614,000; assembly buildings, including churches, theatres, auditoriums, totaled \$21,066,000; office type structures, \$19,037,000.

Current figures reveal a larger total, as well as accelerated activity in highway field. The accumulation for such work in the sixteen southern states, according to reports of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD's daily construction bulletin, was \$268,492,000 for the current nine months, as compared with \$79,127,000 for the similar period of last year.

Engineering construction valuations have been higher this year than in the first nine months of 1945. The current three-quarter year figure is \$229,077,000; that for last year through September, \$135,149,000.

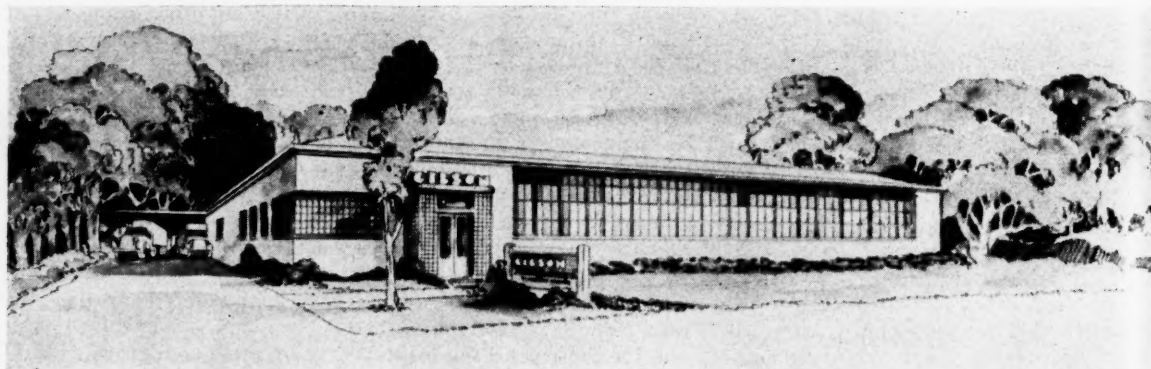
Heaviest item in the engineering construction figure was the \$162,600,000 for dams, drainage, earthwork and airports. Next came the \$43,975,000 for sewers and waterworks. Rural electric projects, which were not included in the recent federal curtailment, totaled \$22,502,000.

Public building, so far this year, amounts to \$212,967,000. This is a fourteen per cent gain over the \$186,632,000 total of public building

SOUTH'S CONSTRUCTION BY TYPES

	September, 1946 Contracts Awarded	September, 1946 Contracts to be Awarded	Contracts Awarded First Nine Months 1946	Contracts Awarded First Nine Months 1945
PRIVATE BUILDING				
Assembly (Churches, Theatres, Auditoriums, Fraternal).....	\$ 2,332,000	\$ 9,090,000	\$ 21,066,000	\$ 8,321,000
Commercial (Stores, Restaurants, Filling Stations, Garages).....	3,086,000	5,686,000	51,614,000	7,110,000
Residential (Apartments, Hotels, Dwellings).....	22,443,000	20,331,000	236,730,000	26,217,000
Office.....	1,806,000	6,453,000	19,037,000	3,118,000
	<u>\$ 29,667,000</u>	<u>\$ 41,570,000</u>	<u>\$ 328,447,000</u>	<u>\$ 44,766,000</u>
INDUSTRIAL	\$ 38,671,000	\$146,457,000	\$ 309,251,000	\$343,121,000
PUBLIC BUILDING				
City, County, State, Federal.....	\$ 6,949,000	\$ 55,941,000	\$ 130,188,000	\$147,493,000
Housing.....	3,287,000	4,620,000	5,853,000	17,888,000
Schools.....	7,627,000	81,438,000	76,926,000	21,251,000
	<u>\$ 17,863,000</u>	<u>\$141,999,000</u>	<u>\$ 212,967,000</u>	<u>\$186,632,000</u>
ENGINEERING				
Dams, Drainage, Earthwork, Airports.....	\$ 1,023,000	\$108,921,000	\$ 162,600,000	\$ 88,426,000
Federal, County, Municipal Electric.....	2,223,000	22,754,000	22,502,000	13,922,000
Sewers and Waterworks.....	6,857,000	24,830,000	43,975,000	32,801,000
	<u>\$ 10,103,000</u>	<u>\$156,505,000</u>	<u>\$ 229,077,000</u>	<u>\$135,149,000</u>
ROADS, STREETS AND BRIDGES	\$ 23,248,000	\$ 53,100,000	\$ 268,492,000	\$ 79,127,000
TOTAL.....	\$119,552,000	\$539,631,000	\$1,348,234,000	\$788,795,000

Drawing of the new Atlanta, Ga. plant of Gibson Manufacturing Co., manufacturers of fluorescent lighting fixtures. Containing 10,000 square feet of air-cooled, daylight working area, the new one-story building is now nearing completion. The latest machinery will make it one of the South's modern plants of its kind. Architects for the project are Harden & Co.





Illustrated above is the Carnation milk plant being erected at Houston, Texas. To be of architectural monolithic concrete with aluminum windows, glazed tile interior finish and skid-proof tile floors, the plant was designed by Finger & Rustay, Houston architects. Included in the layout will be a milk plant, compressor and boiler rooms. Thomas Bate & Sons are the general contractors.

awards for the first nine months of last year.

Public building is where the federal curtailment order is expected to be felt toward the end of this year and beginning of next. Its \$212,967,000 total for the nine months is divided into \$130,188,000 for government buildings, \$76,926,000 for schools and \$5,853,000 for housing work.

Industrial construction contracts below the Mason and Dixon line during the elapsed months of 1946 total \$309,251,000, a figure which compares favorably in dollar value with that of the similar period of last year.

The \$119,552,000 September total represents a fourteen per cent rise in dollar value over the figure for the ninth month of 1945, which in turn was a forty per cent gain over its 1944 predecessor.

Largest among the various categories of construction in September was the \$38,671,000 for industrial building, which comprised about one-third of the grand total for the month.

The remaining two-thirds of September's aggregate embraced \$29,667,000 for private building; \$23,248,000 for highways and bridges; \$17,863,000 for public building, and \$10,103,000 for engineering construction, most of which is government work.

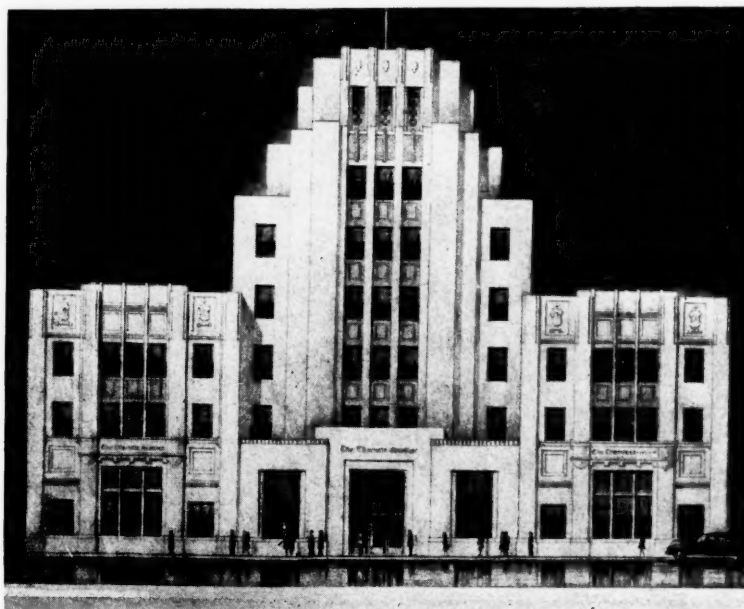
September's \$29,667,000 private building total in the South reflected the efforts of government agencies to push residential building. The total for residential work was \$22,443,000 as compared with August's \$15,292,000. Other components of the private building figure were \$2,332,000 for assembly buildings, many of which are churches; \$1,806,000 for office type structures and \$3,086,000 for commercial buildings.

(Continued on page 64)

SOUTH'S CONSTRUCTION BY STATES

	September, 1946 Contracts Awarded	September, 1946 Contracts to be Awarded	Contracts Awarded First Nine Months 1946	Contracts Awarded First Nine Months 1945
Alabama	\$ 9,152,000	\$ 20,713,000	\$ 53,213,000	\$ 94,973,000
Arkansas	436,000	3,378,000	43,665,000	8,303,000
Dist. of Col.	1,140,000	26,300,000	12,777,000	25,636,000
Florida	9,080,000	63,816,000	132,108,000	54,015,000
Georgia	15,050,000	104,021,000	114,983,000	28,651,000
Kentucky	1,912,000	7,693,000	41,664,000	13,237,000
Louisiana	5,275,000	11,702,000	67,466,000	46,543,000
Maryland	5,995,000	18,500,000	120,436,000	48,840,000
Mississippi	3,039,000	19,425,000	57,741,000	30,294,000
Missouri	4,675,000	23,629,000	34,550,000	21,392,000
N. Carolina	4,578,000	23,685,000	64,845,000	37,541,000
Oklahoma	748,000	7,534,000	42,957,000	25,172,000
S. Carolina	3,072,000	11,563,000	67,313,000	13,235,000
Tennessee	30,093,000	15,601,000	70,561,000	39,950,000
Texas	23,402,000	164,369,000	346,331,000	239,157,000
Virginia	801,000	6,209,000	46,114,000	49,003,000
W. Virginia	1,014,000	11,493,000	11,510,000	12,833,000
TOTAL	\$119,552,000	\$539,631,000	\$1,348,234,000	\$788,795,000

The proposed enlargement program of the Charlotte Observer will add 110,000 square feet to that North Carolina journal's facilities, according to Curtis B. Johnson, its publisher. Estimated to involve expenditures in the neighborhood of \$1,250,000, the program will include installation of a new 10-unit press capable of producing 100,000 forty-page newspapers an hour. The Observer's daily circulation is around 117,000; its Sunday circulation, about 125,000. The building, a perspective of which is shown, will be of concrete and steel construction with sprinkler protection. J. N. Pease & Co. are the architects and engineers, in collaboration with William Ginsburg, New York engineer.

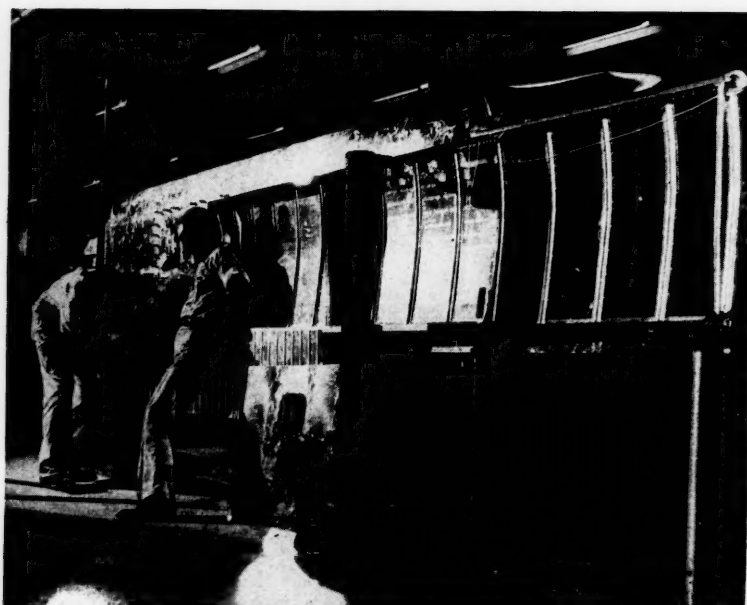




Above—Luscombe Silvaire equipped with new all-metal wing.

Texas Firm Develops All-Metal Aeroplane

Below—Silvaire wing on the assembly line.



LUSCOMBE Airplane Corp., Dallas, Texas, is now turning out more than 15 of its Silvaires a day, it is revealed by L. H. P. Klotz, president, who points out that his concern is leading in the post-war trend towards all-metal planes by introducing an all-metal wing.

Luscombe's story begins in Kansas City in 1934. A group that had been formerly associated with the old Monocoupe Co. were convinced that aircraft production then in use was outmoded.

They departed from conventional manufacturing methods and produced the first Luscombe plane that year. Named the Phantom, the 145-hp. plane was of all-metal construction with fabric-covered wings.

In 1936 Luscombe's activities were moved to Trenton, N. J. Development work was stepped up, and out of it came the so-called "90," a refined and smaller version of the Phantom, powered by a 90 hp. Warner radial engine.

While the "90" was popular, it was not one that could be mass produced in view of limited markets at that time, and a new model was brought out, following much development, to be the first model "8" of the Silvaire line.

Right—Units of the Luscombe plant at Dallas. At the top is the machine shop. The middle view shows small ribs being stamped for the ailerons. The final assembly line is pictured in the bottom illustration.

This model was the bell-ringer, and one that was adapted to large-scale production.

By 1939 Luscombe had begun a moving production line for light aircraft. This covered the whole assembly from beginning of the fuselage on—and it was believed to be the first of its kind in the world.

The most substantial progress in the development of the company into a volume manufacturer of all-metal lightplanes can be dated from 1938, when L. H. P. Klotz, now president of Luscombe, became interested in its affairs. He was attracted to Luscombe in the first place by the volume production possibilities inherent in all-metal design of the Silvaire.

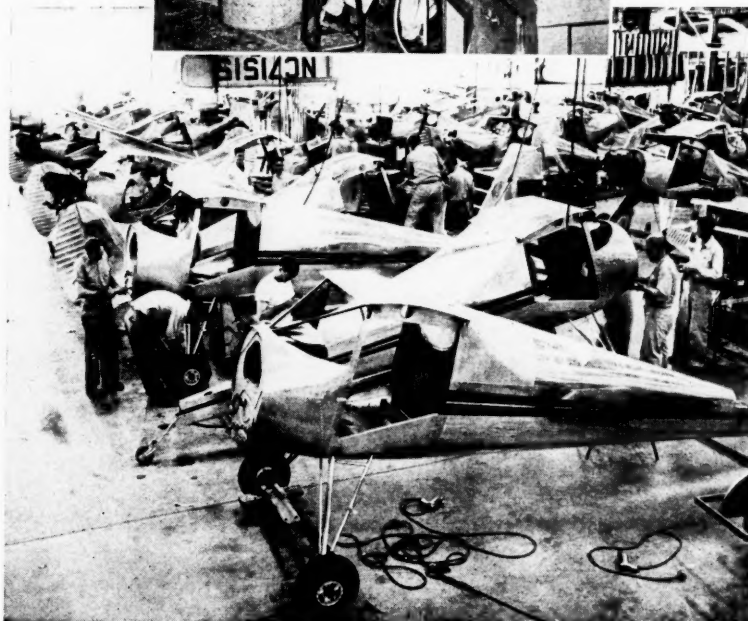
The shop force grew from a handful in 1937 to more than 500 by 1940, just before civil aircraft production was halted by the war. Production had by that time reached four planes per day.

During the war Luscombe devoted all facilities and fabrication know-how to production of metal parts for the nation's fighting craft.

By the summer of 1945, Luscombe had acquired 700 acres of land in Dallas County, Texas, and following V-J Day equipment was moved from the Trenton plant to Dallas. Reasons for coming to the South are varied. While still in the East expansion was considered necessary as far back as 1941. Texas was chosen as being the best permanent home of Luscombe, inasmuch as the northern part of Texas constituted a central location for a nation-wide business. Texas was also considered as being nearer the source of flying.

Also in choosing a new location the management had to take into account favorable all-year flying weather (for testing planes), an area where water, lights and gas rates were reasonable, an area where a good supply of labor was available. And the location had to be on a main railroad in order that shipment of materials to the factory

(Continued on page 62)





Above—New plant built at Cornelia, Ga. by Chicopee Manufacturing Corp. for exclusive production of plastic fabrics and insect screen.

Below — Strength of Lumite plastic screen is shown by this jump test.



Below—Plastic fabric seats.



Georgia Plant Makes Screen, Cloth from Plastics

THE first plant in the nation to be devoted solely to production of Lumite fabrics and insect screen will go into operation late in September when Chicopee Manufacturing Corp. opens at Cornelia, Ga.

Operating innovations such as use of infra-red instead of steam for heating the calender rolls and design features such as spun glass insulation in the roof and new type windows are provided in the new plant.

The infra-red process is one developed by Chicopee research experts at Gainesville, Ga., where the corporation has been producing Lumite fabrics and insect screen by utilizing conventional cotton mill looms, calenders and other equipment which required only minor changes to handle the plastics.

With the process, parallel batteries of infra-red bulbs mounted in banks of 10 each throw their heat beams directly on to the lower calen-

der rolls. When required degrees of heat are reached, supplementing the natural heat from the calendering process, the infra-red batteries are extinguished.

Chicopee officials point out that aside from being essentially more economical, use of the infra-red process dispenses with piping and controls necessary for steam operation of calenders and also permits the closing down of the boiler house completely in the summer when the only other use for the steam would be for heating.

There will be no air-borne lint in the new Chicopee mill. Lumite fabrics are produced with extruded filaments of Saran, a vinylidene chloride plastic produced by the Dow Chemical Co. These filaments arrive on spools, are transferred to creeks and then to warps for the weaving of the cloth and screen.

Spun glass is installed in the roof design of the new one-story plant to insure retention of warmth in cold weather and to provide an additional shield from the heat of the sun's rays. Windows of a new type seal the heat on three sides of the building. The rear wall is blank to permit future expansion.

Two central humidification systems are provided. One of these will be for the mill rooms and the other for the offices. They will provide evaporative cooling, changing the air completely 14 times every hour for the comfort of the workers as humidification is unnecessary in weaving the lumite filaments.

Occupying a 330-acre site, the new Chicopee plant includes a main building with about 55,000 square feet of floor space for operation of several hundred looms and other equipment. A large boiler house in the rear has an integrated garage. Water purification and sewage disposal are all placed underground, with exception of the tower.

Entrance to the building is through two huge doors. These open directly into the business offices. Lockers and change rooms for men and women employees are in the front of the building, including tiled shower baths.

The 16-foot ceiling inside the building permits better ventilation and possible later installation of overhead machinery, while the floor

(Continued on page 62)

Air Forces University

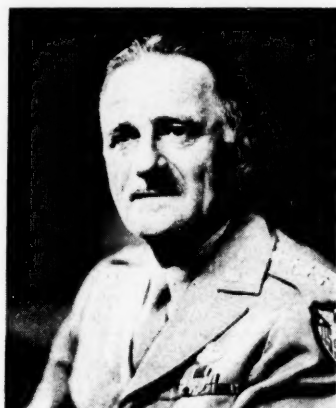
THE Army Air Forces entered the realm of higher education early last month by first opening its Air University with headquarters at Maxwell Field, Ala., and almost simultaneously announcing that 30 other such institutions throughout the country would be used this fall for post graduate studies by almost 300 selected officers.

The Air University is the Army Air Forces' own idea developed from a preliminary plan first made two years ago when the need for comprehensive study of aerial warfare of the future became apparent. Expected to raise the level of the air force 1000 per cent, the university is headed by Maj. Gen. Muir S. Fairchild, who has participated in military aviation since World War I.

General Carl Spaatz, commanding general of the Army Air Forces, described the new university at its dedication as the fulfillment of a dream for education in air power. Air power, he said, can be the instrument of peace and in time will dictate political, economic and social change at a pace more rapid than any previous historical change.

General Spaatz recognized the

(Continued on page 62)



Gen. Carl Spaatz



Maj. Gen. M. S. Fairchild

Left—The Board of Visitors for the Air Forces New University. Dr. Robert L. Stearns, president of the University of Colorado, is permanent chairman. Other members are Dr. Isaiah Bowman, Johns Hopkins University; Dr. Raymond R. Paty, University of Alabama; Dr. Clarence A. Dykstra, University of California (L.A.); Dr. James B. Conant, Harvard University; Dr. Karl T. Compton, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Dr. Elliott D. Smith, Carnegie Institute of Technology; Dr. George Stoddard, University of Illinois; Dr. Francis T. Spaulding, New York commissioner of education; Dr. Willard E. Givens, National Education Association; Dr. George F. Zook, American Council of Education; Dr. John W. Studebaker, U. S. Commissioner of Education.

The view at the top of the page shows a part of Maxwell Field, where the Air University is headquartered.



News from Industry

Products and Services

Power Brushes—Devised by Osborn Mfg. Co., Cleveland, O., for application in bottle-making industries. Eliminates cleaning by hand. Conveyor belt equipped with blocks pushes bottles through the mechanism.

Die Casting Machine—A "Hy-Mac" product of Hydraulic Mch. Co., Dearborn, Mich. Fully hydraulic, for die casting zinc, aluminum and brass alloys. Includes heating unit, electric motor, waterline valves, oil pump, filters and shut-off valves. Die plates 24-in. x 24-in. Pressure per sq. in. 6,000 lbs.

Laminated Rollers—Of wood, designed to displace solid type, by Timber Engineering Co., Washington, D. C. Developed by C. A. Kishell, director of research when problem of obtaining solid blocks became acute in such industries as wallpaper, linen manufacturing and related activities.

Turbine-Generators—Close-coupled and geared, designed for compactness and power by General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Available in 40, 50 and 60 kilowatt sets, condensing or non-condensing, inlet steam pressures to 250 pounds, exhaust pressures to 50 pounds.

Resin Wood Glue—Developed for joint assemblies by National Adhesives, 270 Madison Ave., New York City 16. Called Wood-Lok. It is claimed to be capable of being handled and machined after 20 to 30 minute clamping time.

Rocket Torpedoes—Developed by Westinghouse Electric Corp., Pittsburgh 30, for launching into water from a plane. Called Hydro-Bomb, the new weapon permits plans to stay out of range of intense anti-aircraft fire.

A Kitchen By Air—Made by Westinghouse Electric Corp., Pittsburgh 30, recently flown to West Coast to be used at Universal Studios. Includes automatic washer, dryer, shelves, racks, ironing board, electric iron and fluorescent lighting; also electric range, sink, cabinets and radio.

Giant Fans—Total of 53, moving 25,000 tons of air hourly, to ventilate New York to Brooklyn tunnel, and to be built by B. F. Sturtevant Div. of Westinghouse Electric Corp., Pittsburgh 3.

Stoppers and Drifters—New line of Blue Brutes announced by Worthington Pump and Machinery Corp., Harrison, N. J., mining operations. Stoper is self-rotating, Model WR-31, with four-pawl rifle bar and integral cylinder with replaceable bronze liner. Three models: WHC, to be mounted as hand crank machine; WPMS, with air motor attached to guide shell; WPM, air motor attached to back head. Bulletin H-1200-1330 describes Stoper; Bulletin H-1200-1333 describes drifters.

Rubber Cushioning—"Restfoam," available for transportation seating, standard or custom-built, from Hewitt Rubber, Buffalo, N. Y. Designed for durability and to retain shape, is represented as light weight and cool.

Distribution Problems—On a wide national front distribution of mass-produced commodities has come to the forefront. On Monday, Oct. 13, there will assemble in Boston's Hotel Statler business leaders from all parts of the nation for the eighteenth annual conference on Distribution. The meeting will last through the 15th.

Personnel

Willis Rodney Whitney, organizer in 1900 of General Electric Research Laboratory, will receive the first Industrial Research medal on Oct. 17 during the fall meeting of the Institute. Dr. Charles S. Venable, president of the Institute, says that Dr. Whitney pioneered the application of pure science to industrial technology, and has largely set the pattern for modern research laboratories.

Ernest V. Haines, 38, graduate from University of Maryland in 1930, has been made head of the newly-created patent department

of International Minerals & Chemical Corp., at the firm's headquarters in Chicago. Previously he spent eight years in the U. S. Patent Office, and took part in Atomic Bomb patent arrangements. Louis Ware is president of the company.

Kenneth A. Helmly, a native of Savannah, has been promoted to manager of mail order sales, and E. C. Boyce has been made director of advertising for Southern States Iron Roofing Co., of Savannah. Including four years overseas, Mr. Helmly has been with the firm since 1938. Mr. Boyce was formerly with Wilson Sporting Goods Co., New York, before joining his present firm in 1940. Announcements of the promotions were made by F. O. Wahlstrom, president, and J. R. Anderson, general manager of sales.

Edward H. Mayer, assistant vice president, will head the newly opened office in Atlanta, (223 Peachtree St.), of C. I. T. Corp., specialists in industrial financing. The firm serves diversified enterprises, notably textile mills, construction, machinery, canning and packing equipment firms, and manufacturing of all types. All facilities of the company will be available from the Atlanta office.

C. B. Chambliss, a native Georgian, known to his friends as Dixie, has been named field staff operating supervisor of Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.'s highway transportation division. Mr. Chambliss spent 24 years in the company's squadron training program, 16 of which were put in at the new Toronto, Canada, plant. Since 1942 he has been production squadron manager at the company's headquarters, Akron, O. Succeeding him in that capacity is Edward F. Schmitt, who during the war was a department head at Goodyear Aircraft Corp.

W. A. Julian heads the central buying office for actual cotton which Burlington Mills, headquarters Greensboro, N. C., has established at the offices of the Cramerton Mills plant, Cramerton, N. C. Mr. Julian for several years was agent in the Carolinas for Newburger Cotton Co., Inc., of Memphis, and later partner in Julian and Morrison, Gastonia, N. C. He is also vice-president of the Cramerton Mills unit of the company.

Ramon Leon, importer-exporter for 20 years, will direct an export department with headquarters in Memphis, set up by American Chemical Co., of Birmingham, which will embrace representation in 34 places outside the United States, for the marketing of the company's Hot Foot insecticides. The firm manufactures 15 different types of insecticides, six of which contain DDT.

Henry M. Cunningham, native of Washington, D. C., and who has been serving Ford Motor Co. in that district as Ford district manager, has been made Lincoln-Mercury manager there. He is succeeded as Ford manager by his assistant, Francis Connors. Mr. Cunningham has represented Ford in the capital city since 1924. Mr. Connors joined the firm in 1928, and has seen service also in Norfolk. The territory embraces District of Columbia, most of Virginia, part of Maryland and eastern half of North Carolina.

Maj. Henry H. Thomas, graduate in 1931 from North Carolina State University, and late of the Ordnance Department, has joined the research and development staff of Pemco Corp., Baltimore, Md. Major Thomas spent 23 months overseas, and was honorably discharged from the Army on March 8.

Lloyd B. Poole is director of sales for Butler De-Scalers, products of Butler Engineering Co., of New Orleans. It has been announced by Edgar M. Butler, owner of the company. Coincident with the appointment, the announcement outlines the inauguration of sales plans including magazine inserts directed to the automotive trade. The De-Scaler is reported to have been redesigned for easy application into radiator hose connections.

J. J. Friedler, Jr., of New Orleans, Southern district manager of ILG Electric Ventilating Co., has been elected to the board of directors. It is announced by J. M. Frank, president. Mr. Friedler has been associated with the company's New Orleans office for over 25 years. Simultaneously, G. C. Jefflife, formerly lieutenant commander in the Navy, was made assistant to P. D. Briggs, vice president and general manager in the New

York office, and Keith P. Ribble, graduate from Georgia Tech, was placed in charge of the Houston office under Mr. Friedler's direction. The Phoenix office is operated by E. B. Bonar who became a sales engineer after courses at Oklahoma University and Texas College of Mines.

Kenneth P. Bowen, 42, is now assistant general manager of Fairchild Aircraft, division of Fairchild Engine and Airplane Corp., Hagerstown, Md., having succeeded Paul J. Frizzell, retired. Mr. Bowen, a native of England, came to the United States in 1929, and before joining Fairchild was with North American Aviation, Inc., of California, where he was one of that firm's veteran engineers.

Lt. Cmdr. Peter M. Strang, USNR, has joined the staff of Institute of Textile Technology, Charlottesville, Va., to work on textile machinery development. He is graduate from Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and has had advanced study there and at other schools. He is a contributor to technical journals, some of his articles being, "Mill Consumption of American Cotton," "Sun Spots," "Ionization of Air and Textiles," and "Some Phases of Cotton Character."

Reuben B. Robertson, with Champion Paper and Fiber Co. since 1907, was recently elected president of the company. His first assignment was supervision of construction of the mill at Canton, N. C. Under his direction the company pioneered new methods in the use of Southern pine, and opened a pulp mill at Houston in 1938. He is president of American Paper and Pulp Association, and has always been active in national and state affairs, having held a number of honorary positions in both spheres. As president of the company he succeeds the late Logan G. Thomson. Elected at the same time were: Reuben B. Robertson, Jr., executive vice president, and Dwight J. Thomson, director and vice president.

Thomas O'Connell, tool engineer, has been appointed by Kennametal, Inc., Latrobe, Pa., sales and service agent for the company's tools in North Carolina, and sections of South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia, with headquarters in McIntyre Bldg., Asheville, N. C. Announced as agent for the Baltimore, Md., area is Alfred A. Anderson whose address is N. Rolling Road and Powers Lane, Catonsville 23, Md. Other appointments were Bennett Burgoon, agent for Detroit and Cleveland areas, office 5531 Woodward Ave., Detroit 2, Mich., and H&H Tool & Supply Co., 211 N. Broadway, Wichita 2, Kans., for that area.

Ernest S. Theiss, who has served as assistant mechanical engineering professor at Duke University, has been named assistant chief engineer of Davey Compressor Co., Kent, O., of which Paul E. Davey is president. Mr. Theiss is a member of National Society of Professional Engineers, American Society of Heating & Ventilating Engineers and Society for Promotion of Engineering Education.

Thomas T. Tucker, 1102 Candler Bldg., Atlanta, is now southeastern regional representative for The Lindsay Corp., 222 W. Adams St., Chicago 6, fabricators of steel and aluminum structures for truck and trailer bodies, housings, cabinets, locker plants, coolers, refrigerator buildings and similar applications. Other representatives named: Reinhold & Breaux, of the 222 W. Adams St. address, central states representative, and Lindsay-Pacific Co., 607 Hearst Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

Adolphus Busch, whose untimely death occurred August 29, has been succeeded as president of Anheuser-Busch, Inc., St. Louis, Mo., by his brother August A. Busch, Jr., who was elected chief officer of the firm at a special meeting of the board of directors September 5.

John C. Tracey, who left the St. Louis office of Permutit Company to join the armed forces, and subsequently to become Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers, has now been named sales engineer of the company's Washington, D. C., office. He was head of the Water & Sewers Section, O. C. E., for two years before going overseas. H. W. Foulds is president of the company, which specializes in water conditioning.

Henry J. Wallace has been appointed general manager of sales, according to an an-

announcement by the Washington, D. C., office of United States Steel's National Tube Co. A native of Pittsburgh, Mr. Wallace began with the firm in 1928 as a laborer. He took a company student training course, and was made a field engineer in 1929. In 1937 he became manager of sales, Pittsburgh District; in 1942, assistant general manager of ordnance sales, and until 1945 handled contracts with Army and Navy. Since 1945 he has been sales manager of the eastern area, with offices in New York. He was graduated from Harvard in 1928, and is a member of important civic and social organizations.

Stanley N. Brown, vice president Koppers Co., Pittsburgh 19, is now also manager of a new finance department of the company. Other vice presidents given similar positions: J. N. Forker, general manager new tar products division; Dan M. Rugg, general manager new chemical division; W. Reed Morris, general manager new gas and coke divisions; M. T. Herrell, manager St. Paul and Granite City plants; J. F. Byrne, special assignment engineering-construction division. At the same time George M. Walker was appointed manager new control section attached to the office of Gen. Breckon Somersell, President; S. S. Bruce, manager new traffic and transportation department, and Kenneth R. Hare, manager Seaboard plant at Kearny, N. J.

S. J. Beatty, Jr., has been named assistant sales manager in charge of Gradall division of The Warner & Swasey Co., Cleveland, under the direction of D. M. Pattison, general sales manager. This division will direct distribution of the company's new multi-purpose earth mover, handled through construction equipment distributors.

T. A. Peebles, vice president Hagan Corporation, Pittsburgh 23, was paid tribute by eighty-odd fellow workers and friends recently at a dinner at the Duquesne Club, in recognition of 30 active years with the company. The dinner was organized by M. Hopwood, president of the company, which specializes in automatic combustion control equipment. Mr. Peebles, who is retiring from active service, plans to develop citrus groves at Vero Beach, Fla.

William W. Maloney, secretary of American Foundrymen's Association, succeeds Charles Edgar Hoyt, retiring treasurer. Mr. Maloney now holds the position of secretary-treasurer. Mr. Hoyt held a number of offices in the organization during nearly 30 years of continuous service. S. C. Massari has been made technical director, and John P. Mullen assistant treasurer.

W. B. Pierce, manager sales and development division, Allegheny Ludlum Steel Corp., Oliver Bldg., Pittsburgh, has been put in charge of both sales development and engineering service. His function will be coordination, and extension of cooperation with users of stainless steel of which the company is a producer. Mr. Pierce came to the company in 1945 after serving with the stainless steel branch of the War Production Board.

Clarence H. Collier, Jr., is announced as new manager of industrial lift truck eastern division, by Philip S. Hill, general sales manager, Hyster Co., Portland, Ore., and Peoria and Danville, Ill. Mr. Collier, engineer by profession, and with the Hyster Co. for many years, will headquarter in Peoria.

J. C. Carrington has been appointed director public relations, Freeport Sulphur Co., 122 E. 42nd St., New York 17, it is announced by Langbourne M. Williams, president. Mr. Carrington has been with Freeport since 1939. Before then he was associated in editorial capacity with a national newspaper chain.

W. P. Zimmerman has been promoted to executive vice president, and J. H. Thomas to vice president in charge of sales, according to announcement by Harold Boeschstein, president and general manager of Owens-Corning Fiberglass Corp., of Toledo. Ben E. Boyd, at the same time, was advanced from general factories manager to vice president in charge of manufacturing. Mr. Zimmerman had been vice president in charge of manufacturing since 1938. Mr. Thomas had been sales manager since 1942. Other major officers of the company: Games Shayer, vice president research and development; H. R. Winkle, vice president, treasurer and comptroller; G. E. Gregory, vice president, director of purchases, and Carl Staelin, secretary.

Douglas L. Darnell's election as vice president in charge of sales has been announced by Baker Industrial Truck Div., Baker Rauland Co., Cleveland 13. Mr. Darnell joined the company's sales staff immediately following World War I, and became sales manager in 1936. He is a graduate of Case School of Applied Science, with degrees of mechanical and electrical engineer.

Jay Misenheimer, factory manager, is assisted by Jim Woodley, assistant factory manager, and William Morrow, purchasing agent, in the operation of the new Danville, Ill., plant of the Hyster Co., which is ready to go into full production. Both 2,000 and 4,000-pound capacity trucks will be turned out. Other models such as 7,500 and 15,000-pound fork-type trucks will continue to be made in the Portland, Ore., and Peoria, Ill., plants.

J. Frank Sims has been made sales manager, under direction of Eugene C. Willif, vice president in charge of sales for Meili-Blumberg Corp., New Holstein, Wis., manufacturers of industrial, construction, maintenance and materials handling equipment. After extensive experience in construction of Mississippi levees, Mr. Sims joined the Atlanta, Ga., plant of International Harvester in 1934. He came in 1944 to the Meili-Blumberg organization which at present is developing new facilities to handle new lines of road maintainers and conveyors.

Dr. Samuel Lenher, manager Chamber Works, the Du Pont Co., Deepwater Point, N. J., has been appointed director of manufacture of dyestuffs, with headquarters in Wilmington. In his new capacity, Dr. Lenher will report to Dr. Ivan Gubelman, manager of the dyestuffs division. W. C. Brothers, assistant manager of the Chambers Works, moves up to manager. He will be succeeded by Francis Knowles, superintendent kinetic chemicals. Dr. E. C. Humphrey is production manager.

Nathaniel Dyke, Jr., Arkansas lumberman, business leader and member of the Advisory Committee of the Office of War Mobilization, has been named a member of a sub-committee to examine the entire wage stabilization policy of the Government.

The committee's recommendations after it has completed its study is expected to determine the future of the Wage Stabilization Board. The study is being made at the request of President Truman.

Mr. Dyke is partner in Dyke Bros., Fort Smith, Ark., wholesale and manufacturers of building materials; president, Cole Manufacturing Co., Memphis, Tenn.; The Guardian Co., Little Rock, Ark.; owner of Dyke and Company, insurance general agency, and is associated with many other Southern industries.

Others on the sub-committee are: Dr. George W. Taylor, chairman; Philip Murray, president of the CIO; Eric Johnston, former president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, and Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg, as public representative.

Trade Literature

Screening Equipment—Bulletin No. 111-A, Robins Conveyors, Inc., Passaic, N. J., describes and illustrates the Elliptex Screen, a device employing an elliptical motion with three components: horizontal, which moves material across screen deck; vertical, which separates material into sizes; elliptical, which affords sharper sizing.

Wheel Bearing Greases—Bulletin of charts, diagrams, photographs, with text information on bearing greases, issued by The Texas Co., 135 E. 42nd St., New York 17. The firm has announced development of a new grease called Agribute designed as a pressure gun grease in the farm market.

Engineered Ideas—Illustrated brochure by Universal Design & Engineering Co., 122 N. 7th St., St. Louis 1, describes personnel and facilities of the firm which designs, engineers, produces and merchandises a long list of items, ranging from automatic shoe-shining machines to complete streamlined trains.

Stone & Webster Report—Book of 150 pages, published by Stone & Webster Engineering Corp., Boston, Mass., entitled "A Report to the People," which describes the firm's work

during the late war. Listed are more than 40 major industrial plants, including important part of the Atomic Bomb projects.

Labor Relations—A special report for management, published by Labor Relations Institute, 1776 Broadway, New York 19. Specifies step by step procedures for handling employee grievances, entitled "The Practical Way to Handle Grievances." Three suggested steps are outlined: The employee with or without aid of shop steward takes dispute to foreman; if grievance remains unsettled, it is put in triplicated written form and union head confers with management; as final resort parties take dispute before impartial arbitrator.

Fibre Trucks—Folder describing Monarch products of Standard Holloware Corp., White-stone-Long Island, N. Y. Three fibre truck models are illustrated: four wall unit, drop-side unit, open-side unit.

Federal Bureau Procedure—Federal Register, September 11, outlines departments and all government agencies, as provided by the Administrative Act passed by the recent Congress. These reports and the described procedures they contain are important to all business which is subject to any kind of governmental regulation or investigation.

Rip, Sizing Saw—Bulletin No. 59-46, Muskegon Mch. Co., Inc., Newburgh, N. Y., describes Model 50 Universal rip and sizing saw, designed for use with wood prefabricating machinery or as a general purpose woodwork-ing saw.

Abrasives Handbook—Published by Norton Co., Worcester, Mass., furnishes detailed information on abrasives and grinding wheels, including text on Types of Grinding, Grain Size, Bond, Grade, Structure, Grinding Wheel Marking, and Constant Factors.

Engineering Calculations—From Georgia School of Technology, W. H. Burrows, research associate, outlines construction of nomographs with hyperbolic coordinates. Copies of publications are available from Gerald Rossetti, director The State Engineering Experiment Station, Atlanta, Ga.

Frozen Foods—420-page, paper-bound volume containing results of a literature search on Frozen Foods, issued by State Engineering Experiment Station, Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga. Contains 1,722 abstracts and 373 digests of patents.

Micrometers—Folder of 8 pages, by George Scherr Co., 200 Lafayette St., New York 12, describes Scherr micrometers, formerly marketed under the name Reed. Illustrated are various inspection procedures.

Drop Tables—Bulletin of Whiting Corp., Harvey, Ill., "Servicing Modern Power with Drop Tables," is two-colored book with 58 photos and 26 diagrams explaining construction, operation and special arrangements of Whiting Drop Tables for Diesel, electric and steam locomotive.

Welding Aluminum—88 pages, Reynolds Metals Co., Louisville, Ky., presents comprehensive data on the latest practices for joining aluminum by gas, arc and resistance welding, brazing and soldering. Among topics covered: edge preparation, cleaning, preheating, welding flames, welding rods, fluxes and techniques.

Price Decontrol Rules—Published by and obtainable from Office of Price Administration or Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. Includes outline of procedures required by the Price Control Extension Act of 1946.

Pigment Dyeing—Booklet by Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills, Inc., Danville, Va., entitled "Continuous Pigment Vat Dyeing," contains extensive information on subject matter indicated in title. The firm announces that at present it is prepared to grant licenses to other members of the industry.

Lubrication of Diesel Engines—Under this title Sun Oil Co., Philadelphia 3, Pa., has issued a 48-page booklet treating of: Development of Diesels, Common Types of Diesels, Lubrication of Diesels, and related subjects.

Pneumatic Transmission—Dealing with transmission of instrument readings over long distances, The Brown Instrument Co., division of Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator, (Continued on page 58)

Southern Business Brisk

High level of business activity continues throughout the South, with changes from a year ago up from 7 to 18 per cent. The index of business activity in Texas is reported as the highest for 1946 and 89 per cent above prewar levels. A similar peak is reported from Louisiana, with all elements embraced in the index reflecting gains. From the Sixth Federal Reserve District, taking in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Tennessee and Louisiana, comes the assertion that trade and industrial activity has made further gains, with further increase in employment. The Monthly Review of the Fifth District, embracing West Virginia, Maryland, Virginia and the Carolinas states that improvement in business continues in the district, with activity especially notable in fabricated metal products. Throughout the South headway is reported in new manufacturing developments, but shortage of equipment and building materials is holding this movement back from full scope. During the first six months of 1946, new businesses incorporated in the

South, excepting Louisiana, unreported, totaled 13,324; Alabama 529; Arkansas 332; Florida 2,258; Georgia 965; Kentucky 513; Maryland 1,142; Mississippi 410; Missouri 997; North Carolina 1,276; Oklahoma 416; South Carolina 583; Tennessee 794; Texas 1,683; Virginia 842; West Virginia 584.

Bamboo, a Southern Prospect

Addition of bamboo culture to its numerous new crops is being contemplated in several parts of the South. Bamboo is well adapted to Southern soil and climate, although it is not temperamental with respect to the latter, and will stand up under temperatures down to zero. It thrives best in deep, rich loam, as does its cousins, the cane plants, and needs abundant moisture for prolific production. About three years are required to establish a stand of the crop, but once it becomes rooted and matured it grows and spreads rapidly, as much as several feet a day. Varieties attain height of more than 100 feet.

Trade Literature

(Continued from page 57)

Philadelphia, Pa., has issued Bulletin B53-2, which has been covered for copyright. Charts and graphs are utilized to illustrate the text.

Circular Products—Gear blanks, industrial wheels, crane wheels, flywheels, brake drums, turbine rotors, locomotive wheels, tire molds and rings, pistons, sheaves and similar products are described in a 31-page, multi-colored booklet issued by Bethlehem Steel Co., Bethlehem, Pa.

Steel Technique—Digest of technical papers prepared by staff members of subsidiary companies has been compiled by United States Steel Corp., Pittsburgh 19, Arizona. Titles listed: Improvements in Tinning Process, Blast Furnace Process, Mechanical Testing of Tubular Products, Statistical Methods as Guide in Operations, Market Research, Internal Auditing, New Alloy Steels and Rate-of-Heating Measurements.

Pumps—Small, high-pressure pumps. Type ES, is the subject matter of a four-page catalog of Economy Pumps, Inc., Hamilton, O. The pumps are recommended for use in cleaning and dyeing plants, laundries, canneries, hydraulic press operations, pressure fluid seals and similar applications.

Texas Manufacturers—Annual directory issued by Bureau of Business Research, The University of Texas, Austin 12, Texas, is being widely used by those seeking markets for products and sites for new plant location. Contains 419 pages; price \$2.50.

Metal Directory—Tenth edition of Standard Metal Directory, published by the firm of that name, 425 W. 25th St., New York 1, is off the press, first published since 1943. Records many changes in the ferrous and nonferrous metal industries that occurred during the war, being a complete revision of the older edition. Over 800 pages covering iron and steel plants, metal foundries, rolling mills, smelters and refineries—more than 7,000 detailed reports, listed geographically and alphabetically, with names of firms, capitalization, and names of chief officers.

War Record—Of Chrysler Co., Detroit, Mich.; 100-page durably bound book, telling in interesting narrative style the part the company played in winning the war, together with interesting descriptions of military procedures and episodes that occurred during the war. Entitled "The Great Detective."

Growth of Business—Entitled "Welcome to Southern States Iron Roofing Co.," Savannah, Ga., and being a resume of that company's establishment and growth, its expansion into neighboring Southern states, and description of its products and processes of manufacture. Profusely illustrated in 29 large-page pamphlet.

Hopewell Research Unit Active

Phenomenal progress made in research and development of nitrogen products at the Hopewell, Va., plant of The Solway Process Co. has not materialized without energetic activity. A new research laboratory was recently completed and put into service at Hopewell in which experimentation is pursued on gigantic scale. Following exploratory work, miniature processing plants are set up to pioneer the procedures for promising products; thereafter, even larger units are built to create more real conditions, and finally, pilot plants, or full-scale plants in miniature are established in order that the processing may proceed in the actual form it would later assume in commercial production.

Macon Firm Aids Forests

Recognizing the unquestionable future demand for Southern timber, and the vital necessity for reforestation and conservation, Macon Kraft Corporation is reported to be distributing half a million pine seedlings to Middle Georgia landowners. The \$10 million plant of this company can be counted on to furnish a substantial part of the potential demand, and its gesture in the direction of greater supply is likely to be followed by similar action on the part of others interested in perpetuating this time-honored natural resource of the South.

Aerial Views Available

How aerial photographs of ground areas may be obtained and usefully utilized is explained by Madison C. Oakes, field geologist, Oklahoma Geological Survey, in the September issue of The Hopper, official publication of the Survey. Many such photographs of

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Southern areas are available, most of them being obtainable from Aerial Photographic Laboratory, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. For a few areas they are obtainable from the Division of Cartography, Soil Conservation Service, Washington 25, D. C. These agencies furnish index sheets from which the desired area may be chosen. As Mr. Oakes points out, benefits to be derived from the pictures cover wide fields, from those of pleasure seekers to landowners. Mr. Oakes says he seldom attempts a field investigation without first getting bearings from an aerial photograph.

Florida Uses Citrus Waste

How the Florida citrus industries are growing at such rapid pace as to make waste disposal problems pressing, and the procedures being followed to meet the need, were explained by Robert B. McNary of the U. S. Citrus Products Station, Winter Haven, Fla., in a paper read at American Chemical Society's convention in Chicago on Sept. 9. About 50 per cent of citrus peel, seeds and pulp are dried for cattle feed in the process, while surplus liquid is concentrated into citrus molasses, to be added to animal feeds or processed into alcohol. The waste from a large canning plant contains as much solids as are present in the average domestic sewage from a city of 50,000 persons.

Advertising Brought to Fore

Now that the South is developing an abundance of finished products to offer, it is being urged from several directions that their production be accompanied by adequate advertising to make them known locally and to more distant consumers. At the Georgia Press Association's annual convention William W. Neal of Liller, Neal and Battle Agency of Atlanta, asserted that lack of advertising makes sales on a price-alone basis necessary, and that this in turn results in low wage rates and low purchasing power. In like manner, advertising for the good of the general economy is the kernel of the Shafter Prosperity Plan formulated by W. B. Shafter, Jr., a native of Norfolk, Va. That plan is embraced in a bill proposed before adjournment, and awaiting action of the next Congress. Designed to double exports, the bill would authorize the federal government to furnish each state \$2,000,000 to be invested in community and export advertising.

Georgia Power to Spend \$47,000,000 in Three Years

GEORGIA POWER CO. has completed definite plans to spend \$47,000,000 between now and the end of 1949 on new construction which will increase the state's electric power supply in anticipation of continued rapid business and industrial expansion, it was announced by W. E. Mitchell, president and general manager.

This sum is separate from the \$45,000,000 to be spent on the mammoth Clark Hill hydroelectric project near Augusta by the Savannah River Electric Co., an associated company, if a federal license is granted for that project. Mr. Mitchell pointed out. Together the two companies plan to put a total of about \$92,000,000 into electric power facilities.

The utility executive disclosed that \$15,000,000 of the \$47,000,000 will go into four big new steam-electric generating units, all to be completed by the end of 1948 under present construction schedules. These will add 145,000 kilowatts, or more than 190,000 horsepower, to the power company's generating capacity.

Mr. Mitchell said that the remaining \$32,000,000 will be used in the construction of more facilities for the distribution of electricity to consumers, including many miles of new transmission and distribution lines, and the necessary new substations and increased capacity of existing substations.

An important item, he said, will be expenditure of approximately \$1,750,000 for 1,300 miles of new rural electric lines to serve Georgia farms. This work, together with the building program of REA cooperatives, will bring electricity into every area which now lacks it and will complete the "framework" from which additional farm customers can be supplied in future years by means of short extensions.

He revealed that the huge turbo-generators for the additional steam-electric generating stations already are on order. These include two 22,500 kilowatt units for the new Albany steam plant, a fourth 40,000 kilowatt unit for Plant Arkwright near Macon, and a fourth 60,000 unit for Plant Atkinson near At-

(Continued on page 62)

NEW AND EXPANDING PLANTS

(Continued from page 8)

terminal, including warehouse, office building, cost approximately \$75,000.

KNOXVILLE — Plant — Arkansas Fuel Oil Co., plans to construct and maintain bulk storage terminal on 21-acre tract in Eighth Civil District, between L. & N. Railroad and Middlebrook Pike.

MEMPHIS — Building — Seth E. Glem, has contract at \$96,412 to construct brick and concrete building at Chelsea and Holmes, which will house substation No. 7 of Electric Division of Memphis Light, Gas & Water Commission.

MEMPHIS — Conversion — National Fireworks Plant was recently purchased by Cordova Industrial Development Co. and a community of industries will be developed in existing buildings and additional buildings will be added as needed.

MEMPHIS — Plant — Willard Storage Battery Co. let contract to Tri-State Construction Co. for erection of \$600,000 plant at Highland and Chelsea.

MEMPHIS — Buildings — Missouri Portland Cement Co. let contract to S & W Construction Co. for erection of storage and handling buildings to cost \$154,000.

MEMPHIS — Plant — Frozen Food Investments, Inc., Robert L. Irvine, Pres., have 10-year lease on concrete block building at end of Lakeview between Raines and Brooks.

MEMPHIS — Expansion — Abraham Packing Co., 1422 Wafford, let contract to expand Hollywood Plant facilities with \$300,000 building program.

MEMPHIS — Office Building — The Union Realty Co. is building new office and warehouse for U. S. Rubber Co. at 1480 Thomas, cost \$160,000.

MEMPHIS — Warehouse — International Harvester Co. plans building 221,000 sq. ft. warehouse and parts building on South Parkway.

MEMPHIS — Dock — Pure Oil Co., 1237 Riverside, will erect river terminal oil dock,

cost \$113,000.

NASHVILLE — Warehouse — Henry S. Sawrie Co., has CPA approval for construction of \$30,000 warehouse.

NASHVILLE — Depot — Trailways Bus Depot, Incorporated with Don P. Utter and Associates, plans new terminal station with an outlet on Broadway.

NASHVILLE — Bus Terminal — Consolidated Bus Lines, Inc., have plans for new bus terminal; to cost approximately \$150,000.

MEMPHIS — Substation — Barge Thompson, has contract for new substation at Poplar and Holmes at cost of \$257,000, for Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Co.

MEMPHIS — Conversion — Quaker Oats Co. acquired the Q. O. Chemical Company furfural-producing plant on Holmes St.

WAYNESBORO — Plant — General Shoe Corporation, let contract to William Parks Construction Co., Lawrenceburg, for construction of plant containing 50,000 sq. ft.; one-story concrete and steel structure.

TEXAS

Plant — Dallas Power & Light Co., has City approval for \$3,250,000 expansion of its Mountain Creek generating plant; includes installation of a third generator of 30,000 kilowatts capacity to increase output of plant nearly 50 per cent.

AUSTIN — Bottling Plant — Superior Dairies, Austin, let contract to R. H. Folmar, 205 Riverside Dr., at approximately \$130,000.

ABILENE — Plant — Bass Soap Co. let contract to Frazer Steel Building Co., 1673 Pine St., for soap plant at 300 China St.; to cost approximately \$20,000.

ALVIN — Plant — Phillips Petroleum Co., will construct \$2,000,000 gas distillate plant in Chocolate Bayou field in Brazoria County, near Alvin.

BROWNSVILLE — Plant — Carthage Hydrocol, Inc., G. G. Gabrielson, President, New York City, announced plans for a \$14,000,000 plant near Brownsville for manufacture of

gasoline and other chemical components from natural gas.

CARRIZO SPRINGS — Hangar — Paragon Engineering Co., 123 Ogden Lane, San Antonio 2, Consulting Engineers, have plans and specifications completed for administration building, hangars, shop, grading and paving of runways and taxiways at Dimmit County.

COST — Plant — Guadalupe Valley Refrigeration Co.-Operative, Inc., Gonzales, received low bid from J. B. Martin, 110 Pierce Ave., San Antonio, at \$57,645, for construction of freezer locker plant.

DALLAS — Addition — Jane Blair Paint & Varnish Co., 6969 Denton Drive, let contract to J. L. Jones, 406 Clarendon Drive, for one-story addition of masonry construction, to factory building, cost \$18,000.

DALLAS — Factory — Marvin Lunsford plans one-story bakery and candy factory building on Denton Dr.

DALLAS — Warehouse — Hutting Sash & Door Co., 304 N. Crowder St., let contract to J. N. Meek, 2509 Seavers St., for construction of one-story masonry warehouse, 6519 Cedar Springs, cost approximately \$115,000.

DALLAS — Warehouse — Roddis Lumber & Veneer Co., Kansas City, Mo., has selected site on Medill Street off Grand Avenue for erection of warehouse building, cost \$75,000; masonry construction; 15,000 sq. ft. floor space.

DALLAS — Plant — Continental Trailways System, has construction underway for ultra-modern plant, to cost \$300,000.

DALLAS — Freight Station — Rock Island Lines, plans \$135,000 freight station to be located in Trinity Industrial District.

DALLAS — Terminal Warehouse — Joe B. McDonalds, 408 Singleton, has CPA approval for terminal warehouse, cost \$15,285.

DALLAS — Bakery — Marvin Lunsford will construct bakery, Edin Street on east side of T&P Railroad tracks.

DALLAS — Warehouse and Office Building (Continued on page 60)

NEW AND EXPANDING PLANTS

(Continued from page 39)

—Firestone Tire and Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, let contract to O'Rourke Construction Co., 1001 Commerce St., for one-story warehouse and office building at 3201 Manor Way; to cost approximately \$250,000.

DALLAS — Building — Roz Braden, 2445 Abrams Road, let contract to Peterman Brothers, 4303 Treillis Court, Dallas, at \$32,500, for construction of bakery building, 4929 Travis.

DALLAS — Factory — I. A. Stahl, South Ervay St., let contract to Churchill Barry, Construction Building, Dallas, for remodeling present building, 702 S. Ervay Street, cost approximately \$14,500.

DALLAS — Alterations — United Gas Pipeline Co., plans alterations, costing \$14,750.

DALLAS — Warehouse & Station — Texas & Pacific Railway plans freight station and warehouse on tract of 1,700,000 square feet bounded on south by the railroad's right-of-way; west by Trinity River levee; north by Lamar-McKinney viaduct and east by Industrial Blvd.

DALLAS — Buildings — Hollister Coll Spring Manufacturing Co., let contract to Blue Diamond Co., 2722 Logan, for erection of buildings, Singleton Boulevard, Industrial Area.

DALLAS — Garage, Etc. — Continental Trailways, M. E. Moore, President, let contract to Nathan Wohlford, 6702 Cedar Springs, for construction of garage and office building, cost \$500,000.

DALLAS — Extensions — Lone Star Gas Co., plans installation of more than 34 miles of gas main extensions, as part of \$600,000 program.

DALLAS — Plant — Eastman Kodak Co., George B. Pollard, Mgr., plans color processing plant and sales distribution office, Air-lawn Industrial Park, facing Cedar Springs Road.

FORT WORTH — Building — Mrs. T. L. Kleinschmidt, received low bid from Homer A. Parks Construction Co., Construction Building, Dallas, at \$26,900, for construction of one-story bakery building, 3122 W. 7th Street.

FORT WORTH — Factory — Monday Manufacturing Co., 1308 Throckmorton St., will build a one-story factory building at 451 S. Main St.; to cost approximately \$13,500.

FORT WORTH — Warehouse, Etc. — R. L. Koenig, constructing one-story, tile and steel warehouse and factory, cost \$15,000; steel roof deck; built-up roof, etc.

FORT WORTH — Power Plant — Brazos River Transmission Electric Co-operative, E. D. H. Farrow, Pres., interested in \$2,000,000 generating plant on Leon River between Temple and Belton.

FORT WORTH — Lumber Yard — Trinity Lumber Co., Joe Drummond, Manager, has plans in progress for two-story lumber yard, 2408 E. Belknap Street.

FORT WORTH — Warehouse — Jewel Tea Co., let contract to Moore Construction Co., 2065 Montgomery St., for constructing one-story warehouse, 2000 St. Louis Avenue, cost \$20,000.

GARLAND — Plant — Seiberling Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, lessees, receiving bids for completion of Banbury Building.

GOOSE CREEK — Service Center — Houston Lighting and Power Co., Tri-Cities division, W. C. Swain, division manager, has work underway on \$100,000 warehouse and service center on South Pruett at American Street intersection.

HOUSTON — Plant — Independent Oxygen Co., G. V. Dye, Pres., plans construction of \$100,000 oxygen and acetylene plant on a three-acre site on Industrial Way.

HOUSTON — Expansion — Taub Packing Co., has started work on a \$145,000 expansion program on present facilities on Post Oak Road at Katy Road; a complete rendering plant, model slaughter house, bank of frozen food lockers and other improvements included, estimated cost \$75,000.

HOUSTON — Warehouse — Crane Co., 2205 McKinney Ave., has plans in progress for constructing warehouse and manufacturing plant, Hutchins at Pease, cost \$225,000.

HOUSTON — Warehouse — Trinity Portland Cement Co., will construct with day labor, warehouse, 3515 Navigation Boulevard, cost \$22,000.

HOUSTON — Building — B. & J. Spring Co., Inc., plans construction of one-story shop building, Bell Street at Jackson.

HOUSTON — Warehouse — Anchor Post Fence Co. of Texas, C. B. Stillinger, Mgr., plans one-story warehouse and office building at 1505 Gentry St.

HOUSTON — Warehouse — Layne-Texas Co., O. J. Jensen, Manager, let contract to Steel Building Co., for construction of warehouse, 5402 Lawndale Ave.; steel frames, cor-

rugated iron siding and roof on reinforced concrete slab foundation.

HOUSTON — Garage Building — Houston Transit Co. has plans in progress for one-story garage building, Taylor and Alamo.

HOUSTON — Plant — Asbestos Company of Texas, Otis Massey, Pres., plans steel frame on concrete foundation building, Hempstead Rd., at Post Oak Road, cost \$380,000.

HOUSTON — Remodeling — General Foods, Inc., 250 Park Ave., New York, has plans in progress for remodeling and addition to 4-story and 2-story plant building, 3600 Block Harrisburg Boulevard.

HOUSTON — Plant — Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co., Joe Darsky, President, has plans in progress for constructing modern super bottling plant, Harrisburg Boulevard, cost approximately \$500,000.

HOUSTON — Plant — Independent Oxygen Co., Guy Graham, Vice-President, has plans in progress for constructing modern oxygen acetylene plant, cost approximately \$100,000.

LLANO — Enlargement — Southwestern Tale Corp., J. B. Upton, Manager, purchased new equipment, including a grinding unit and additional machinery for the elevators; will expend approximately \$12,000 for equipment and improvements on the buildings, such as additional bins and storage space.

LOMETA — Locker Plant — Lometa Refrigerator Cooperative, Inc., has REA funds of \$11,000 for completion of refrigerator locker plant.

MIDLAND — Plant — Frontier Chemical Co., constructing \$500,000 electrochemical manufacturing plant at Denver City in South-Central Yoakum County; to be completed about October 15; plant to manufacture hydrochloric acid and caustic soda from salt brines.

PORT ARTHUR — Warehouse — Texas Co., John Carlstrom, Engineer, has CPA approval for constructing one-story warehouse, 47 x 111, cost \$40,000.

RAYMONDVILLE — Buildings — Refugio Refinery Transport Co., let contract to Victor Prassel, P. O. Box 528, San Antonio, for construction of two veterans' duplexes, and also a service building.

SAN ANTONIO — Laboratory — Foundation of Applied Research, Milam Bldg., let contract to Hill and Combs, 321 Melrose Pl., for one-story laboratory building.

SAN ANTONIO — Industrial Building — W. R. Bradford, P. C. McEnery and Guy H. Stallings, 334 Eneino Ave., plan one-story industrial building in 100 block of Humble Ave.

SAN ANTONIO — Basement — Richter's Bakery, 2201 Broadway, plans basement under present bakery, to cost approximately \$45,000.

SAN ANTONIO — Radio Station — Express Publishing Co., C. D. Lutz, Mgr., plans radio station, corner of intersection of Hildebrand Ave. and Stadium Drive.

TAYLOR — Plant — Drs. E. W. Stromberg and R. G. Garrett, have work underway on construction of building for creamery, cost \$20,000.

TEXAS CITY — Plant — Monsanto Chemical Co., has plans in progress for converting 5-story building into usable facilities and constructing new one-story warehouse building, cost approximately \$1,250,000; H. K. Eckert, Plant Manager.

TEXAS CITY — Plant — Mainland Milk Co. has CPA approval for milk bottling plant, to adjoin present ice cream plant at 608-10 East First St.

WACO — Bakery Building — Maid Bakeries, Vic Ballowe, President, contemplates construction of a new bakery, 20th & Franklin Sts.; cost \$500,000.

VIRGINIA

FREDERICKSBURG — Plant — American Viscose Corp., William C. Appleton, Pres., has acquired assets and business of Sylvania Industrial Corp.; will increase common stock from 2,000,000 to 2,500,000 shares.

FREDERICKSBURG — Equipment — City authorized expenditure of \$20,000 to install equipment which will convert municipal gas plant from manufacture of gas by coal to petroleum.

LURAY — Building Addition — Page News and Courier, E. W. Lauck, Owner, broke ground for new addition of identical construction, fireproof, brick and concrete and steel, high-capacity freight elevator; cost \$30,000.

NEWPORT NEWS — Warehouses — Virginia Engineering Co., constructing 24 new freight warehouses, at cost of more than \$750,000 for Chesapeake and Ohio Railway terminal.

RICHMOND — Building — Universal Tractor and Equipment Co., Inc., has CPA approval for construction of \$40,000 building, corner of Summitt Avenue and Moore St., to be used for sale and service of farm machinery.

WAYNESBORO — Addition — E. I. du Pont de Nemours Co., has CPA approval for \$5,000,000 addition to its rayon plant.

WAYNESBORO — Conversion — Berol Pen Co., Fred A. Daniels, Tarrytown, New York, Chief Engineer, have acquired Penn Foundry and Manufacturing Co.'s property; will convert for production of cores for lead and mechanical pencils.

WINCHESTER — Bus System — Winchester Bus Co., H. P. Kern, and Associates, awarded franchise for operation of a bus transportation system over city streets for 10 years.

WEST VIRGINIA

CLARKSBURG — Repairs — The Hope Natural Gas Co., J. A. Clark, Gen. Supt., plans expenditure of more than \$100,000 for new equipment and general repairs; work to start soon on 20-inch line from Hastings station to West Union.

WILMINGTON — Plant — Garver Manufacturing Co., P. E. Garver, President, to construct \$200,000 sport shirt factory, 13th & Kidder Streets; Industrial Properties, Inc., will assist in construction; 32,000 sq. ft., brick and steel, and air-conditioned throughout.

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**From statement by Walter S. Gifford, President, American Telephone
and Telegraph Company, at 1946 Annual Meeting of stockholders**

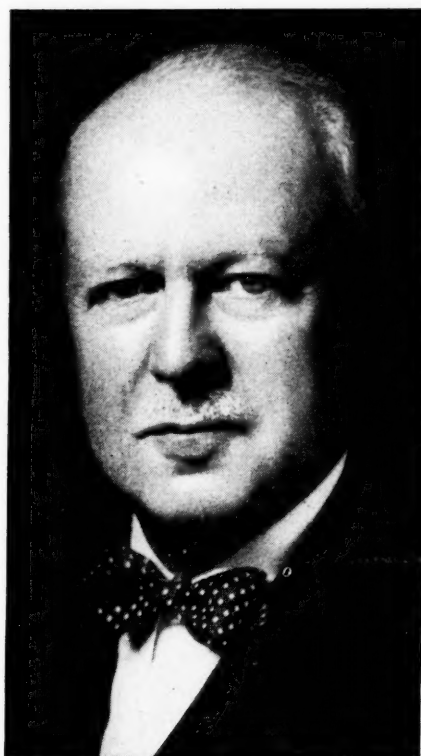
"It is not without significance that our Annual Report opens with the statement that 'The Board of Directors of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company presents herewith the management's accounting of its stewardship for the information of stockholders, employees, telephone users and the entire American people who have entrusted to private enterprise the responsibility for carrying on this essential national service.'

"There is every reason for the management of your company to treat equitably each of the three parties concerned, namely, the telephone users, the employees and the stockholders. For in the long run, the interests of these three great groups of people, individually and collectively, are mutual and interdependent.

"More and better service at the least cost is as much in the interests of stockholders and employees as it is of the telephone users.

"Well-paid employees with steady employment; with opportunities open to all for advancement; and with reasonable protection against contingencies of illness, accident, death and old age are as much to the benefit of telephone users and stockholders as to employees.

"A stable and fair return on the money invested in the business — sufficient to attract the new money needed to develop and expand facilities — is as good for the telephone users and employees as it is for the stockholders."



WALTER S. GIFFORD

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM



Georgia Power Program

(Continued from page 59)

lanta, the Georgia State Capital.

Completion of the fourth units at Plants Atkinson and Arkwright will finish out the long-range plans for expansion of those generating stations. Plant Atkinson will have a total capacity of 240,000 kilowatts and Plant Arkwright 160,000 kilowatts. The first two units of the Albany plant, totaling 45,000 kilowatts, will be designed so that additional units may be built later.

Mr. Mitchell said the demand for electricity in the area served by the Georgia Power Company is now increasing at the rate of about 60,000 kilowatts a year, which is approximately 10 per cent of the company's present capacity. It is estimated, he said, that during the next few years the increased demand will run at about 6 to 10 per cent a year.

"Our readiness to spend this large amount of money in a definite construction program during the next three years reflects our faith in Georgia's future," Mr. Mitchell declared. "We are confident that today's trend of accelerated business and industrial activity is no flash in the pan, but will continue. Georgia's electric power requirements will grow at the same pace. We intend to be ready to meet them fully."

Air University

(Continued from page 55)

fact that military personnel are not essentially trained instructors. The country's outstanding educators were invited to study and review the new university's program and serve as members of the staff and faculty. Twelve of these form the Board of Visitors.

The University embraces five divisions, which altogether will represent enrollment of 3,000, with an ultimate goal of 5,000. These are the air tactical school; the special staff school; the air command and staff school; the air war college, and the school of aviation medicine. Broad supervision will also be made in the Army Air Forces Institute of Technology.

The air tactical school of the university will be basic and will prepare young officers of from one to four years of service for command and staff duties. All junior officers

attend this division, which is to be located at Tyndall Field, Fla., where subjects include leadership, tactics, techniques, intelligence, communications, administration, supply, instruction and personnel management. The courses are scheduled to start early in 1947.

Keystone of the new air university is the air command and staff school, where selected graduates of the tactical course, as well as others of special merit, will be enrolled to train as group and wing commanders and comparable senior staff positions. The emphasis will be on how, when and where to apply air power.

Highest echelon of the university will be the air war college. This is a research and planning agency. Its functions will be to prepare the most promising senior officers for major air force positions, to study the country's air defense and evaluate the strategy and tactics of aerial warfare, as well as to coordination of surface and air operations.

The special staff school operates at Craig and Gunter fields, near Maxwell Field, where the command and staff schools and air war college are headquartered. Course at the special staff unit will consist of air inspection, public relations, air communications, intelligence, command and management, all being aimed to providing special staff officers in all levels of command.

The Air Forces school of aviation medicine will remain at Randolph Field, Texas, with the Air Surgeon continuing to exercise technical supervision under guidance of the air university. Current courses are for aviation medical examiners, aviation nurses, as well as in air evacuation, and advanced studies for air force medical officers.

Curricular supervision will be maintained in training younger officers in technological development of equipment and in procurement, supply, maintenance and engineering at the Air Forces institute of technology at Wright Field, Ohio. This school is operated by the Air Materiel Command.

Three southern universities—George Washington, Georgetown and Texas—were numbered among the civilian educational institutions where highly qualified air force officers will study this fall. The first group of 278 officers was selected

from the 500 screened from the more than 900 applications for such study.

Statistical and statistical analysis courses will be pursued at George Washington University. Studies at Georgetown will embrace consular duties and geopolitics, with a law course at the University of Texas. Officers who engage in such studies must agree to remain on active duty for at least four years after completion of the courses.

Texas All-Metal Plane

(Continued from page 53)

and outgoing crated airplanes could be expedited.

Texas answered those needs, and by June of 1945 ground was broken on the 700-acre site eight miles east of Dallas. By V-J Day construction was well underway. Even before completion of the plant Silveires were rolling off the line.

Despite material shortages since that time, production at Luscombe has advanced to 12 planes per day.

Luscombe employs 1,015 people and the weekly payroll is approximately \$40,000 per week.

A nationwide system of distributorship is used by Luscombe. Subdivided under the distributors are the various dealers in each territory. There are about 500 dealers and distributors in the U. S.

The engineering department of the factory works continually toward simplification of tooling and design of the present model. In addition, research is constantly underway for the design of future planes. Working under this division is the experimental shop, where new models are hand-built, tested, reworked—until the complete prototype is ready for flight.

Georgia Plastics Plant

(Continued from page 54)

layout of manufacturing equipment is designed for an unbroken flow of materials from the receiving platform through the various mill departments to the shipping platform.

Floors are concrete in some places and maple-covered in others.

Buff tile, surmounted by terracotta trimming around the roof, comprises the exterior of the building. With either aluminum or glass doors in the front, the entire facade

(Continued on page 64)

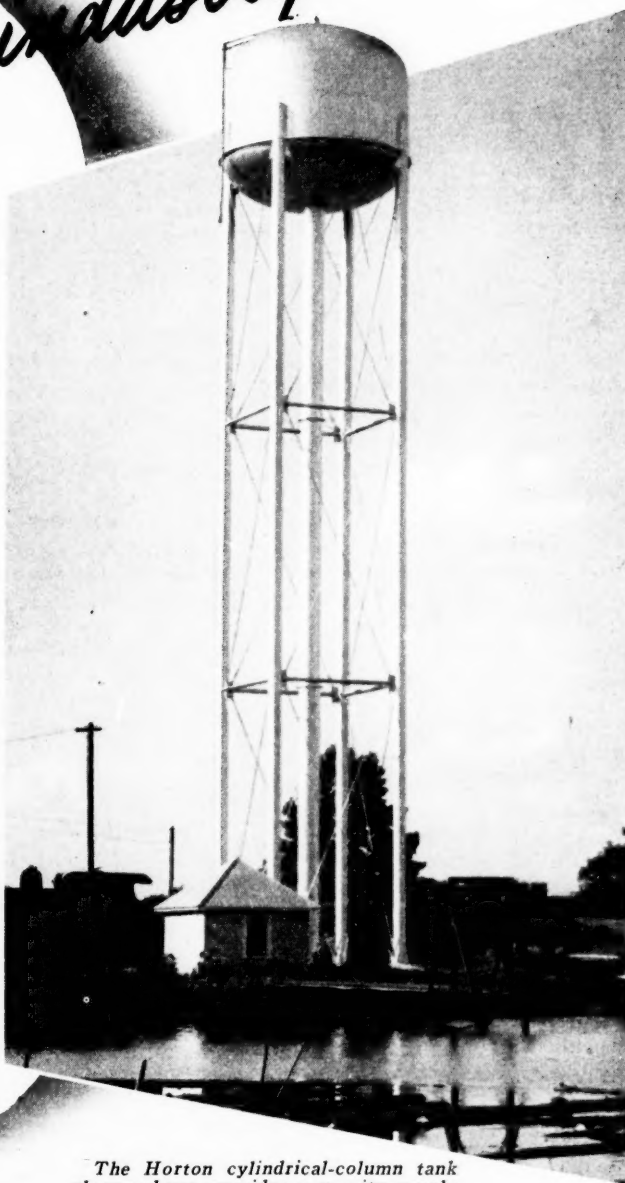
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For general service or for fire protection, you can depend on gravity pressure, as provided by a Horton elevated storage tank, to furnish water *at a moment's notice!* Horton all-welded elevated tanks are widely used throughout the South for this purpose.

The 75,000-gal. cylindrical-column tank at the right is a typical example of how an elevated water tank can be used to provide water for general service. It was erected at the T. R. Miller Mill Company, Inc. at Brewton, Alabama, and is used to supply water to the saw mill, planing mill, shop, veneer mill and box factory. The tank is filled twice each day, early in the morning and again in the late afternoon, with a 1,000-gal. per minute electrically-driven pump. About 150,000 gals. of water are used per day for boiler feed and other uses. According to the T. R. Miller Mill Co., the water supply from the tank is "as near 100% perfect as we could expect."

Why not investigate Horton all-welded elevated storage tanks when considering a gravity water supply for general service or fire protection. Write our nearest office for quotations.



The Horton cylindrical-column tank shown above provides a gravity supply of water for general service. It holds 75,000 gals. and is 100 ft. to bottom.

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Cleveland 152216 Guildhall Building

Chicago 42106 McCormick Building
San Francisco 111240-22 Battery St. Building
Philadelphia 31619-1700 Walnut St. Building
Los Angeles 141417 Wm. Fox Building
Washington 4703 Atlantic Building
Detroit 261510 Lafayette Building

Plants in BIRMINGHAM, CHICAGO and GREENVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA

Georgia Plastics Plant

(Continued from page 62)

is designed to blend with the surrounding countryside.

The boiler-house in the rear is approximately 40 feet square and with a chimney more than 50,000 gallons. Water is drawn from the Cornelia city supply.

In addition to the highly-modern toilets, showers, dressing rooms and individual lockers provided for the employees, a macadam parking lot at one side of the plant will be assigned exclusively to employees' automobiles.

Plans and construction for the Cornelia plant were rushed because, say Chicago officials, of the "unusual acceptance" which greeted Lumite fabrics and insect screen when they became available for civilian uses after the end of the war with Japan.

Developed shortly before Pearl Harbor, all of the Lumite insect screen produced by Chicopee was taken exclusively by the Army and Navy for use in jungle and other humid areas because of its total resistance to rust and corrosion. It survived all conditions which damaged or destroyed conventional metal screening.

W. J. Holman, Jr., vice president and general manager of Chicopee's Lumite Division, said some of the equipment for the new plant at Cornelia will be moved from Gainesville. The remainder of the equipment will be new.

He announced that Harry H. Purvis, native of Georgia and former superintendent of the Chicopee plant in Gainesville, will be general manager of the new Cornelia operation. Mr. Purvis started with Chicopee as a machine erector and subsequently was a section man in charge of winding and warping. He became superintendent of the Gainesville plant about 14 years ago.

Members of the Purvis' executive staff, all transferred from Gainesville, will include J. L. Hall, plant manager; Charles Rudolph, head of research and development; W. T. Torgeson, office manager; and Hillary McAllister and Ranzie Taylor, shift foremen.

Mr. Hall, a graduate of the Georgia School of Technology,

\$1,348,234,000 Construction Value in First Nine Months

(Continued from page 51)

Southern highway and bridge projects during the month amounted to \$23,248,000, a drop from the level of the preceding month, but almost four times the valuation placed on such work in the ninth month of last year.

Texas led the South in its road construction activities during the month. The total for the Lone Star State, as reported to the *Daily Construction Bulletin*, was \$7,520,000. Maryland, Tennessee and Louisiana ranked in the order named with totals of \$2,543,000, \$2,122,000 and \$1,931,000, respectively.

Public building's \$17,863,000 is a decided drop from the \$34,108,000 of the preceding month. The current figure included \$7,627,000 for schools, \$6,949,000 for various government buildings and \$3,287,000 for housing projects.

The September figure for engineering projects was \$10,103,000. For the preceding month the total in this field was \$19,377,000. The September total involves \$6,857,000 for sewer and water work, \$2,223,000 for government electric projects and \$1,023,000 for drainage, earthwork and airports.

Lower totals in the public building and engineering categories apparently resulted from the curtailment of public works expenditures from \$1,600,000,000 to \$900,000,000 during the 1947 fiscal year which ends next June 30. The order became

effective August 6 and extended through October 1. Work was not stopped on construction already under way when the order went into effect.

Federal air grants for highway programs were already approved. States were asked to adopt a similar policy. This request could be accountable to some extent for the fact that September's southern highway awards were forty-two per cent below the August level.

Rural electrification projects were exempted from provisions of the order with the explanation that the Rural Electrification Administration makes loans for projects but that the projects do not constitute Federal construction and therefore are not subject to the curtailment directive.

Continental construction of the Navy was subject to the moratorium, as was that of the Army, except overseas work and the Manhattan project. The War Department announced deferment of \$9,316,000 in important army construction. Urgently needed veteran hospitals were allowed. Access roads to timber lands were certified and granted blanket exceptions. An \$85,000,000 ceiling was placed on Bureau of Reclamation projects.

Planning for the future seems to be the theme of the Federal agencies. A total of \$65,000,000 has been appropriated for advances to state and

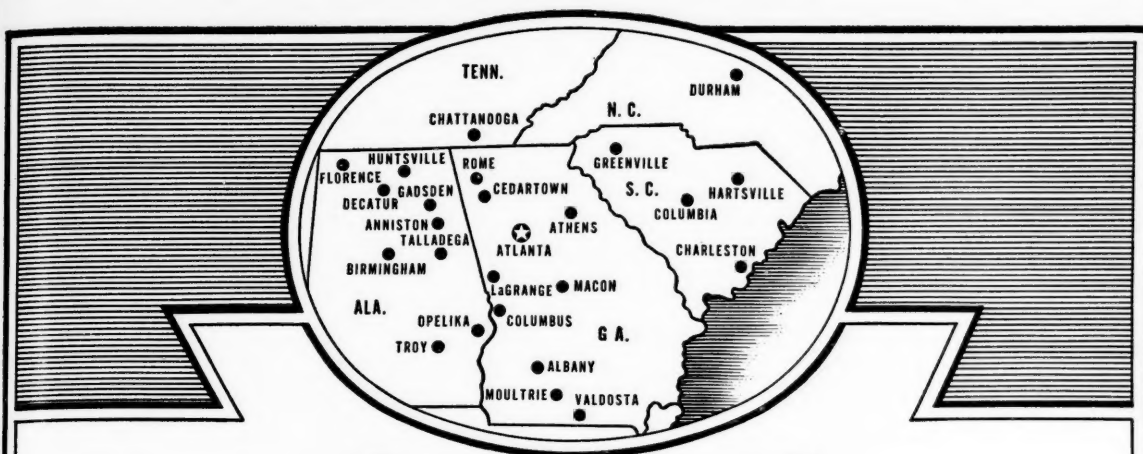
(Continued on page 66)

started with Chicopee about two and a half years ago. Mr. Rudolph joined Chicopee 19 years ago and, for three and a half years, was superintendent at Sao Paulo, Brazil. Mr. Torgeson was transferred to Gainesville about 18 months ago after several years with Chicopee in New Brunswick, N. J. Mr. McAllister and Mr. Taylor have about 10 years of service each with Chicopee in Gainesville.

Mr. Purvis disclosed that about a dozen loom-fixers and others will be transferred from the Gainesville plant to assist in training new em-

ployees at Cornelia. Some training groups have been organized already. The plant will employ nearly 300 when production reaches its peak.

The new Cornelia mill will increase the total production of Lumite screen by several times, it was revealed by Mr. Holman, although he did not state what percentage of the new mill's facilities would be devoted to screen cloth and how much to the production of woven Lumite fabrics. Large quantities of the screen are already being shipped from Gainesville.



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Cotton and Woolen Mills Merge

(Continued from page 49)

Carolinas and the industry; should make for progress and efficiency in the conduct of the business, and will develop as the needs of the market require."

Other primary figures in this enterprise are R. E. Henry, William H. Beattie, S. M. Beattie (Greenville, S. C.) and George M. Wright (Great Falls).

Formal affirmative legal action by the directorate and stockholders of each component company assured consummation of the Stevens merger. Duke Power became a large stockholder in Stevens by transferring Republic Mills (Great Falls), which operates 87,000 spindles and 2,500 looms.

Incidentally, Duke Power is in the first phase of a multi-million-dollar construction program to provide additional power for expanding Carolina industry.

The thirteen Carolina companies brought by Stevens into this greatest integration operation in the industry have a combined stated capitalization of nearly \$20,000,000 and operate approximately 600,000 spindles and 16,000 looms. The Stevens family also operates (in Massachusetts, New Hampshire,

Rhode Island and Connecticut) ten plants in one of the world's greatest woolens weaving chains, which is reputed to possess in excess of \$25,000,000 of quick assets.

Extension of the Stevens holdings raises to at least 5,256,589 the total of Southern spindles operated under specified, various Northern managements. These spindles represent nearly one-third of the South's 18,100,000 and nearly one-fourth of America's 23,125,000. Many additional thousands of Southern spindles are operated under less clearly defined Northern controls, which also ramify widely in the South's hosiery and underwear knitting industries.

Compilations based on Clark's Textile Directory indicate also that these 148 companies, spinning and weaving in the South, with 96,133 looms, have a combined stated capitalization of \$218,014,000. This amount, to an extent undeterminable from available data, would be increased tremendously by inclusion of surplus and reserve funds.

Some of them operating several plants, 126 of these 148 companies are located in four states: 39 in

(Continued on page 68)

\$1,348,234,000 Construction Value In First Nine Months

(Continued from page 64)

local governments to assist in preparation of plans for public works projects. This amount should result of construction amounting to \$2,100,000,000. Advances so far made are for projects with an estimated cost of \$1,089,000,000.

Building material producers, however, talk of the present and say the grave situation demands prompt collaboration of all branches of the private building industry and that the "answer to the housing shortage and other problems does not lie in a new pyramid of federal controls, nor in a hodge-podge of new legislation dictated by bureaucratic officials."

Construction employment is now twice the figure on V-J day, accord-

ing to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The number is placed at 2,317,000, with the most rapid jump in home building where the number of workers is 828,000 as compared with the 206,000 in August a year ago.

The uncertainty of the restrictions, do not daunt many southern businesses, who are either planning plants or expansion or are proceeding with such projects as are allowable under the present curtailment. Among those listed in the construction news as active last month were the following:

\$20,000,000 nylon yarn plant, Chattanooga, Tenn., E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.
\$15,000,000 water terminals, Georgia State Port Authority.

\$14,000,000 gasoline and chemical plant, Brownsville, Texas, Carthage Hydrocol, Inc.
\$10,000,000 improvements, West Virginia, Hope Natural Gas Co.
\$5,000,000 rayon plant addition, Waynesboro, Va., E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.
\$4,500,000 power plant, Jackson, Miss., Mississippi Power & Light Co.
\$3,780,000 industrial and commercial center, Miami, Fla., Embury-Riddle Co.
\$3,270,000 generating plant expansion, Dallas, Texas, Dallas Power & Light Co.
\$3,000,000 plant, St. Louis, Mo., United Biscuit Co.
\$3,000,000 copper fabricating plant, Decatur, Ala., Calumet and Hecla Consolidated Copper Co.
\$2,000,000 gas distillate plant, Alvin, Texas, Phillips Petroleum Co.
\$2,000,000 generating plant, Texas, Brazos River Transmission Electric Co-operative.
\$1,250,000 conversion and warehouse, Texas City, Texas, Monsanto Chemical Co.
\$1,250,000 newspaper plant expansion, Charlotte, N. C., *Charlotte Observer*.
\$887,000 diesel locomotive repair shop, Chattanooga, Tenn., Southern Railway.
\$750,000 freight houses, Newport News, Va., Virginia Engineering Co.
\$600,000 plant, Memphis, Tenn., Willard Storage Battery Co.
\$600,000 gas mains, improvements, Dallas, Texas, Lone Star Gas Co.
\$550,000 employees residence project, Goldville, S. C., Joanna Textile Mills.
\$500,000 bakery, Waco, Texas, Maid Bakeries.
\$500,000 electrochemical plant, Midland, Texas, Frontier Chemical Co.
\$500,000 plant, Dallas, Texas, Continental Trailways.
\$480,000 plant, Houston, Texas, Asbestos Company of Texas.
\$440,000 passenger and freight terminal, Wildwood, Fla., Seaboard Airline Railway.
\$350,000 dock, Houston, Texas, City of Houston.
\$300,000 expansion, Memphis, Tenn., Abraham Packing Co.
\$300,000 employees residence project, hospital, Davenport, Fla., Holly Hill Citrus Products, Inc.
\$285,000 newspaper plant expansion, Wilmington, N. C., *Wilmington Star-News*.
\$250,000 warehouse and office, Dallas, Texas, Firestone Tire and Rubber Co.
\$225,000 plant and warehouse, Houston, Texas, Crane Co.
\$200,000 sport shirt factory, Wilmington, N. C., Garver Manufacturing Co.
\$175,000 hosiery factory, Macon, Miss.
\$160,000 office and warehouse, Memphis, Tenn., Union Realty Co. for United States Rubber Co.
\$156,000 packing house, Fort Pierce, Fla., DiGorgio Fruit Corp.
\$154,000 buildings, Memphis, Tenn., Missouri Portland Cement Co.
\$150,000 shirt factory, Forest, Miss., City for Cape Cod Shirt Co.
\$150,000 bus terminal, Nashville, Tenn., Consolidated Bus Lines, Inc.

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\$150,000 garment factory, Hazelhurst, Miss., City (for Sanders Interests).
\$150,000 office furniture plant, High Point, N. C., Strickland Furniture Co.
\$150,000 garment plant, Walhalla, S. C., Walhalla Development Co.
\$135,000 freight station, Dallas, Texas, Rock Island Lines.
\$130,000 bottling plant, Austin, Texas, Superior Dairies.
\$115,000 warehouse, Dallas, Texas, Huttling Sash & Door Co.
\$100,000 plant, Hendersonville, N. C., Kalmia Dairy.
\$100,000 warehouse and service center, Goose Creek, Texas, Houston Lighting and Power Co.
\$100,000 cheese factory, Atlanta, Ga., Kraft Foods Co.
\$100,000 automotive equipment plant, Memphis, Tenn., Mills-Morris Co.
\$100,000 yarn mill, Matthews, N. C., Longleaf Mills, Inc.
\$100,000 storage warehouse, Tampa, Fla., Table Supply Co.
\$100,000 garment factory, Charleston, Miss., City of Charleston.
Power plant addition, Port Inglis, Fla., Florida Power & Light Co.
Modernization and improvement program, Birmingham, Ala., Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Co.

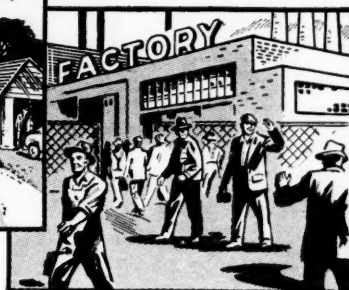
Oklahoma to Discuss Aviation

Users of aviation services and products will have an opportunity to speak their minds at the 1946 National Aviation Clinic being held in Oklahoma City, Oct. 14-17, at the Chamber of the House of Representatives at the State Capitol. Prominent speakers will be on hand to add to the interest of the proceedings. The Clinic is sponsored by the National Aeronautical Association and the Oklahoma Chamber of Commerce. L. Welch Pogue, president of the Association, and Gov. Robert S. Kerr of Oklahoma are co-chairmen.

Missouri-Tennessee Towns Push Mississippi River Span

Citizens of west Tennessee and south-east-Missouri have organized to promote construction of the bridge across the Mississippi River, near Caruthersville, Mo., and a steering committee has been formed with Charles G. Ross, president of the Caruthersville Chamber of Commerce, as chairman, and Vern Foreum, president of the Chamber of Commerce at Dyersburg, Tenn., as vice chairman. Hugh Sawyer, secretary of the latter organization, and J. F. Patterson, secretary of the Caruthersville group, are co-secretaries.

According to Mr. Patterson, the move has gained the momentum pointing to ultimate success. All towns, service clubs and chambers of commerce in the Tennessee-Missouri area have endorsed the project. Representative Orville Zimmerman, Missouri congressman, and Representative Jere Cooper, Tennessee member of the national legislature, are cooperating and have approved the proposed span.



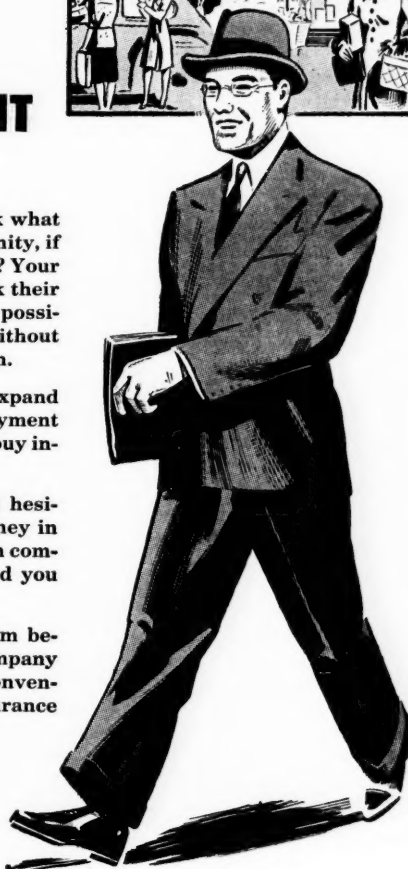
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Cotton, Wool Mill Merger

(Continued from page 66)

North Carolina; 43 in South Carolina; 24 in Georgia, and 20 in Alabama. They manufacture cotton, wool, synthetic and mixed-fiber products—practically everything in textiles from tire cord to the finest apparel fabrics.

The Stevens deal climaxes several years of integration within the industry, when many millions of Northern capital flowed into the South. Some fantastic prices have been announced as paid for stock of companies brought into integration.

Though some companies' shares sold for higher prices, the trading

valuation placed on common stock of Victor-Monaghan Co. (Greenville, S. C.), a unit of the Stevens merger, is impressive. This company is capitalized at \$6,000,000, its stock being \$100 par. Lately it sold as high as \$505 per share.

Interest of Wall Street in the Stevens activities is reflected in the fact that J. P. Morgan & Company worked out the financial details, including the ratios for exchange by the component companies of their stock for the Stevens new shares. The New England properties of M. T. Stevens and Sons Company (North Andover, Mass.) were accorded 23.98 shares of Stevens new stock for each original share.

In addition to acting as selling agents for the merged companies, the top Stevens corporation is engaged in merchandising products of other textile manufacturers. Most of these relationships are of long standing. Significantly, the Stevens interests emphasized their intention not only to continue these selling arrangements with independent textile mills but also to expand them.

Admittedly, the Stevens people expect the merger's financial bene-

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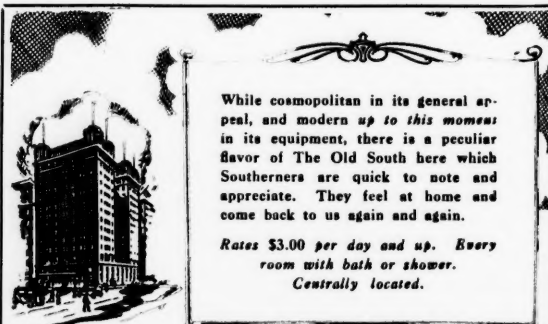
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fits will permit more effective competition in this highly competitive industry. The unification was inspired by the belief that common ownership will effect substantial economies and operating benefits in the manufacture of cotton, woolen and rayon fabrics. The integrated company is planning further diversification of products and broad technological research.

These objectives give Stevens an unprecedented concentration of selling power and advisory control over production. Southern sponsors of the merger attribute to the Stevens high command the hope that, by emphasizing quality and volume amidst competition, textile prices may be established permanently on a relatively higher level. Thereby the industry could acquire the financial strength to lift the mill workers' living standard with attendant great benefit to the South's economy.

Identities of component Stevens companies will be maintained by designating them as operating subsidiaries. Announcement also has been made that present management of the various plants will be retained, thus giving delicate recognition to the Carolinas' remaining rather vocal fear of absentee Northern management.

This policy with respect to Southern leadership previously was followed when Royal Little, Textron's president, retained B. B. Gossett (Charlotte) as head of the Chadwick Hoskins and Gossett mill groups. Textron, Inc., a New England company, acquired these Carolina mills in a \$13,500,000 deal last May.

A vital factor in the Stevens negotiations was the cooperation given by the Bureau of Internal Revenue. This Federal agency ruled that there would be no gain or loss by the component companies for income tax purposes as a result of the stock exchange. A ruling of like effect was made by the Tax Commission of South Carolina, the state in which most of the plants are located.

Furthermore, these Governmental agencies ruled that each stockholder's cost basis, for purposes of determining taxable gain or loss on future sales of Stevens stock, will be after the exchange the same as that of the original shares.



Nothing Corny about Ceres

The Roman Goddess of Grain told men to dig deep and to plant carefully if they wanted to reap rich harvests. It's still good advice. Thirty-one years ago the *Virginia Engineering Company* planted its seeds deep in the American earth. From them sprang skill, versatility — know-how . . . a rich harvest of ability and accomplishment. . . . When you are ready to sow your building plans, let us help you plant them carefully—to insure for you a completed project that will yield you a rich, full harvest . . . in lasting satisfaction and pride.



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WE BUILD TO YOUR DESIGN

St. Louis Industry Activity Highest in Peace Time

(Continued from page 43)

tion, the city of St. Louis has recently adopted one of the most modern building codes in the nation. The new code is written on a functional rather than a descriptive basis, meaning that materials are judged on standards of performance, primarily on fire resistance value.

In its detailed survey of reconversion problems, the Chamber of Commerce CED found that "no reconversion problems as such exist. Wartime production in the vast ma-

jority of plants in this area involved no significant change from peacetime production processes."

The expansion of St. Louis plants largely will be financed from their own funds, with less than one in four anticipating borrowing for these expenditures. Even these firms expect to pay about 40 per cent of such expenses from company funds.

Most plants, with the exception of a few large war plants, expect to employ considerably more persons after full reconversion than at the

wartime peak—and in the large war plants, future employment will be more than double that of September, 1940, it was said.

The St. Louis wartime peak of employment in manufacturing was 327,000, and one of the reasons why the employment drop after full reconversion is expected to be only 62,000, or 19 per cent off from that peak is that the average work week under peace time conditions will be 41 hours instead of the 46-hour war schedule. This reduction, in hours, of itself, makes some 30,000 more jobs available to maintain equivalent man-hour production.

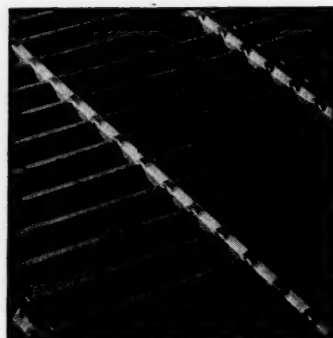
The largest employment gains anticipated are expected in the metal working industries, including iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical machinery, automobiles and non-automotive transportation equipment.

In all, about two-thirds of the area's industrial workers will be in the "heavy" industries in postwar St. Louis, as compared to the 60 per cent during the prewar period.

Recent surveys show that women are returning to work because of the need to supplement the family income to meet the rising costs of living. Also the number of non-veterans drawing unemployment compensation and veterans collecting readjustment allowances was less than the number receiving such benefits earlier in the summer.

Retail sales are continuing at a near-record level, and the Chamber of Commerce's committee expects employment to increase by 40 per cent or 30,000 in the next 18 months.

There is a general trend on expansion in the metropolitan area.



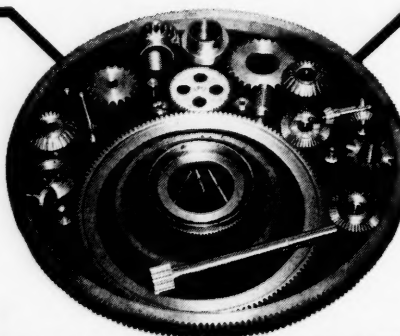
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The Union Electric Company has developed a 10-year plan, calling for the expenditure of \$100,000,000. The Southwestern Bell Telephone Company has developed plans for improvements and expansions in the area to cost \$34,000,000.

Transportation facilities are being improved and the St. Louis Public Service Company has contracted for approximately \$6,000,000 worth of new streetcars and buses.

Biggest obstacle to expansion has been the housing program, where it is estimated there is a shortage of almost 30,000 dwelling units. There has been little building in the city prior to the war and the influx of war workers caused a serious shortage.

Population figures for the St. Louis metropolitan area have steadily increased since 1940; it is predicted that the total population will increase to about 1,761,000 in the next five years, a rise of 23 per cent over 1940.

Science Saves Peanuts

(Continued from page 47)

County Airport, Pittsburgh, where the insecticide was trucked from the plant, 30 miles away.

The action-packed drama really began back in June when technologists of Pennsalt's Agricultural Chemicals Division in Philadelphia, warned county agricultural agents in the Wiregrass country that another infestation might come this year. There had been a widespread attack by caterpillars in 1944, but it had been checked before much damage was done. A disastrous tide of the pests, however, had swept through the vast acreage of peanuts in 1939 and left the crop in ruins.

Early in August the infestation began in the lower tier counties of Houston and Geneva in Alabama; around Camilla, Ga., and in the northern tier counties of Florida. But not until mid-August did the farmers realize how rapidly the worms were multiplying. They could almost see the foliage disappearing from the peanut vines as they stood watching in the fields. The caterpillars are voracious eaters and can defoliate a field in an amazingly short time.

Available stocks of cryolite insecticides in the area were quickly exhausted, but the second genera-

tion of caterpillars had hatched and was stripping the vines at an alarming rate. An urgent appeal was flashed to the Philadelphia offices of Pennsalt on the afternoon of August 15. Pennsalt was ready with the Kryocide, but time now was the important factor, and their stock was 600 miles from the heart of the stricken crop.

American Airlines had only one plane available. It was chartered and flown from St. Joseph, Mo., to Allegheny County Airport, with orders to fly 50 tons of the insecticide. A truck was quickly loaded at Natrona and rushed to the airport with 400 50-pound sacks to be stowed aboard the plane. Weather was closing in as the big four-engine ship took off for Napier Field, Dothan, Ala., a few minutes after midnight, on the first of five shuttle trips.

Three hours later it was met at Dothan by trucks waiting to carry the precious material to dusting equipment in the fields. Crop dusting planes taxied right under the wings of the big cargo plane and loaded their hoppers in readiness to take off at dawn.

Meanwhile, three eight-hour shifts were working at a feverish pace to load every available freight car and the six huge trailer trucks when they roared in over the mountain roads from the south.

Within 60 hours after the peanut farmers flashed their SOS to Philadelphia the plane had completed its mission, and 50 tons of Kryocide had been delivered, four loads to Dothan and one load to Moultrie, Ga.

W. A. Ruffin, State Entomologist of Auburn, Ala., moved his headquarters to Dothan on the 19th to direct in person the campaign against the pest. Two days later he said, "We have the infestation under control. The speed with which the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company met the emergency was undoubtedly the prime factor in saving the crop."

He declared that cryolite was the most effective means of controlling the velvet bean caterpillar as well as the most satisfactory because, in addition to killing the worms, it does not harm the vines and has no ill effects on livestock. The last two points are important to peanut growers, since the vines are used as

(Continued on page 74)

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A Fiasco's Lesson

If politicians were trained economists—which they seldom are—and if we could find a group of officeholders who were so wise and farseeing as to efficiently conduct a centralized administration of the economy—and we almost certainly never will; if these ideal conditions were met, political rule of the economy would still be bad.

It would be bad because men who are primarily politicians and who must think politically to remain in office will make decisions ruled by politics and by political considerations. Of this the country is now seeing an ample demonstration.

The unfeasibility of price control judged from any economic standpoint has been shown again and again; that it created bottlenecks interfering with full production and often defeated the very purposes for which it was instituted is illustrated by example after example.

Yet price control was kept. It was kept because a political group which was both active and vociferous demanded that it be kept and this group succeeded in creating the impression that it had great popular support. In the case of meat the ultimate inevitable result of price control is now apparent; there is no meat. The real sentiment of the country has become apparent; price control is not popular at all, but extremely unpopular. Seeing that, the officials who most stoutly supported price control now are seeking a way to suspend or eliminate price control. Economics arguments availed nothing. Political considerations accomplish what economic logic could not accomplish.

These things happen not because our present crop of politicians are extraordinarily stupid or because they are extraordinarily unmindful of the public interest. It happens because they are politicians. Being that, they think in terms of politics and they make decisions in those terms. If they were inclined to think and act in other terms, they would not have become politicians in the first place and if they changed their basis of thinking they would not remain politicians.

In the field of politics and statecraft, the politician is likely to make decisions which are better than would be the decisions of business men or scientists in that same field. In another field he will do extremely foolish things, because his standards are totally inapplicable to that field.

From The Wall Street Journal

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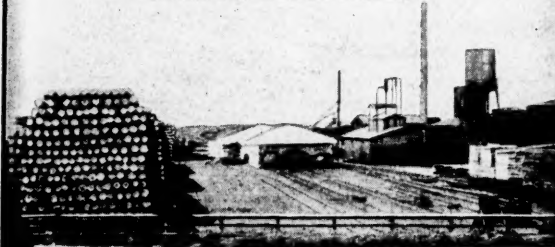
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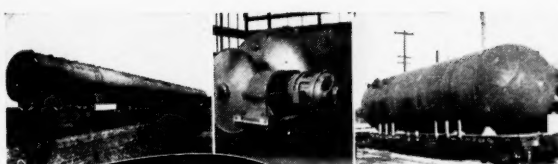
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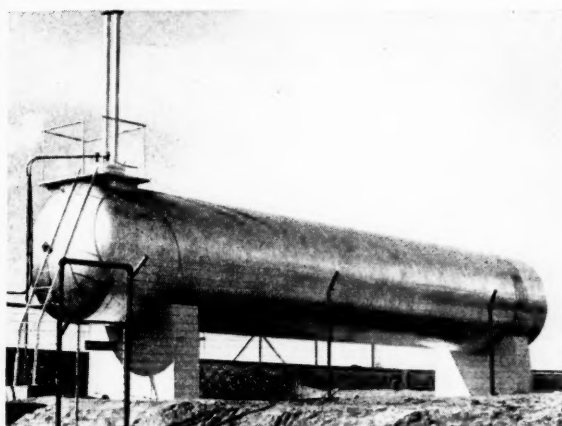
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LANCASTER IRON WORKS, INC.
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Science Saves Peanuts

(Continued from page 71)

hay, comparable with alfalfa in nutritional value.

Through the efforts of George W. Morrow, vice president of the Greenwood Products Company, which buys about 25 per cent of the peanut crop in the Wiregrass section; A. J. Sewell, field representative of the Stauffer Chemical Company, Apopka and Orlando, Florida, distributor of cryolite insecticides, and Miss Modane Marchbanks, of Atlanta, Ga., executive director of the National Peanut Council, the State Department of Agriculture at Montgomery, Ala., and the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Plant Entomology were persuaded to release 50 to 60 tons of cryolite insecticide to the desperate farmers. This stock, earmarked for the Federal-State co-operative quarantine program against the white-fringed beetle, was to be replaced after the emergency.

Kryocide is a micron-sized dust made from natural cryolite ore. The crude ore is shipped from Greenland.

Its most important use, discovered in 1888, is as a fluxing agent in the extraction of metallic aluminum from bauxite and other aluminum bearing ores by the electrolytic process.

The insecticidal properties of the curious ore were discovered in 1900 by a Pennsalt employee who first used it successfully to rid his garden of potato bugs.

Weather is always an important factor in peanut culture. Peanuts need a hot, dry season. But this year the Wiregrass section had its heaviest rainfall in 20 years. Growth of the peanuts was retarded a full two weeks behind normal schedule—just what the caterpillars wanted.

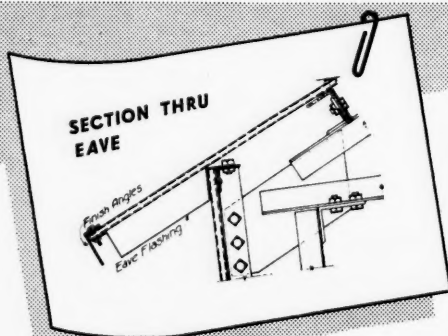
The 1,596,000 acres of peanuts in the three states affected is more than half the national acreage. Georgia has 1,058,000 acres, Alabama has 438,000 and Florida 100,000. Entomologists and agriculturalists declared that 80 per cent of the crop was endangered. The estimated value of the yield per acre at government stabilized prices of \$150 to \$171 a ton is \$75. Peanut hay is

valued at \$20 an acre. Thus the farmers stood to lose upwards of \$100,000,000 if the caterpillars had not been checked.

During the war years when shortages developed in high protein foods and in vital fats and oils, the government urged the peanut farmers to increase their acreage. The 1946 plantings of 3,146,000 acres represent a 40 per cent increase over the average for the 10-year period from 1935 to 1944. And although this year's acreage is two per cent under last year's 3,216,000 acres, the crop estimate for 1946 is 2,093,000,000 pounds, an increase of 30,000,000 pounds over the 1945 yield. Only British India and China lead the United States in peanut production.

Cotton used to be the No. 1 crop in the Wiregrass. But the boll weevil made cotton so unprofitable that the planters, in sheer desperation, turned to peanuts, and saw the dawn of a new era of prosperity. Peanuts now rank tenth in importance of cash row crops in American agriculture.

(Continued on page 78)



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Labor Monopolies-Or Freedom

In *Labor Monopolies—Or Freedom* the author John W. Scoville, calls a spade a spade. There is no pussyfooting around with such demagogic standbys as "the sacred right to strike," and "collective bargaining is the backbone of Labor." Scoville does not tell us that labor unions are all right; it is merely their leaders who are wrong.

Instead, Scoville tells us what many of our legislators must feel, but lack the courage to express. His thesis is that the entire labor movement is monopolistic, that the evils of any monopoly are inherent in it, and that it should be abolished by law, as were monopolistic management practices by the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

What, asks Scoville, is collective bargaining? It is merely the attempt on the part of labor to force management to pay more than the market level of wages, without offering anything in return. What is the right to strike? It is a monopolistic weapon to enforce these demands. A successful strike is monopolistic because it denies the employer *all* labor, not merely the labor of those ordinarily employed by the imagined offender.

If a group of coal mine operators organized and withheld their product—coal—until its price was above the market level; i. e., what the consumer is willing to pay for coal, vengeance would be swift and sure. But when a group of workers organize to withhold their product—labor—to force the mine operators to pay more for it than they otherwise would, why that is legitimate labor practice under the Wagner Act.

Scoville is unusually forthright about the Wagner Act. It should not be patched up or amended or rewritten. It should be repealed, and not until it is will we have the forces of free competition operating to give us true prosperity and a higher real income.

As the author points out, despite the reviling as anti-labor which he is certain to receive, he is in reality thoroughly pro-labor, in the sense that he wants the standard of living of the working man to rise. If the organized labor movement is carried to its logical conclusion, all workers will suffer, he maintains. This is so because when one union is able to pay higher than market-level wages out of an employer, the employer must pass on this increase in higher prices for his product. Other workers must pay these higher prices and thus get squeezed. As more and more workers are paid artificially high prices, the rest feel a greater squeeze. Finally, if all workers are organized and getting more money, they are simply robbing each other, with nobody gaining except the labor leaders.

Scoville realizes that his reforms will not be carried out next month, or next year. He points out that we endured prohibition for seventeen years before we eliminated it, and that the abolition of slavery was preceded by decades of foment. "For some years," he states, "perhaps for many years, we will struggle to eliminate the abuses of collective bargaining."

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Science Saves Peanuts

(Continued from page 74)

The damaging caterpillar gets its name from the velvet bean, a leguminous crop formerly heavily interplanted with corn in the Southern states. Partial to legumes, the pest transferred its attack to the peanut vines when velvet bean acreages were greatly reduced several years ago.

The worm in its earlier stages hangs from the leaf by a fine silken fiber of its own manufacture. The cycle from the egg to the mature caterpillar stage is about four weeks, the full-grown worm measuring from 3/32 to 1/8 of an inch in diameter and 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 inches long. Because of its green color the worm is hard to distinguish on the vines. Extremely active and a great jumper, it travels from vine to vine by curling up and uncoiling like a steel spring, hurtling through the air a foot or two at a single leap.

Virtually every ounce of the peanut crop is utilized. Hogs are turned loose in the fields after harvest to

root out the stray peanuts, which impart a particularly fine flavor to ham and bacon.

Peanuts yield twice as much oil per acre as any other generally grown commercial crop. The large varieties produce approximately 45 per cent oil and the small nuts up to 50 per cent. The shells, which comprise from 32 to 36 per cent of the weight of the large nuts and from 26 to 33 per cent of the small varieties, are used as litter for poultry and as a basic ingredient in insulating and sound-proofing materials. Some are ground to a fine powder and mixed with peanut meal before the oil is extracted. Meal also is used as a means of controlling the protein content of the press cake which normally runs from 45 to 49 per cent and is valuable as stock feed after the oil is removed.

The oil, which is extracted by hydraulic presses in the expeller process and, in one plant, by the solvent process, is refined and used to replace imported oils for shortening, for cooking fats, in the manufacture

of oleomargarine and salad dressings, and as a substitute for oils formerly used in making explosives, anti-freeze compounds, medicines and other vital products. In submarines of the U. S. Navy it is a favorite of cooks because it smokes less than other cooking oils at high temperatures. It also has many industrial applications as a lubricant and as a rust inhibitor.

A large portion of the crop goes into the edible market—to confectioners, bakers, peanut butter makers and roasters. The millions of customers of the last-named group may never know, or even care, that because of a mine in far-off Greenland they can sit in hundreds of baseball parks and in circus grandstands, munching happily on an undiminished supply of "fresh roasted peanuts, eat 'em while they're hot."

Bulkier Payrolls

(Continued from page 48)

farm products into the forms in which they are bought by the ultimate consumers. Providing the tools, equipment and supplies that farmers need are the farm supply plants. The marketing facilities help sell the farm products. The farm and home services make the rural community a better place in which to work and live.

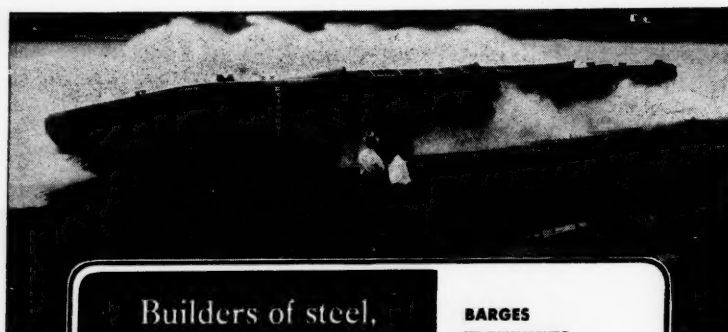
Chapman warns against the folly of any community attempting either to induce or develop any of these industries blindly, without a thorough study first of the availability of raw materials and their unit costs, markets, financial requirements, building and equipment costs, labor needs and operating costs.

But there have been some literally phenomenal developments in the South recently through the establishment of just such industries as the Georgia dean recommends.

Among these is the Cinderella Foods, established during the war by Ed Stevens at Dawson, Ga., and today one of the nation's largest peanut butter plants. This is one of 35 new peanut industries in the Georgia-Florida-Alabama peanut belt.

During the past 15 months, Arkansas has established or expanded 614 industries, four out of five of which depend upon farm products, including wood, for their raw materials. In general, the same

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percentage holds true for other Southern states.

In Florida, for example, the Florida Citrus Canners Cooperative at Lake Wales is adding a \$500,000 expansion to its big canning plant, which did a \$7,000,000 business last year. This is one of 55 citrus canning concerns in that state.

Both Swift and Company and Wilson and Company have established poultry dressing plants in the rapidly growing north Georgia broiler area. The relatively small town of Gainesville has five dressing plants and nine hatcheries, including the J. D. Jewel plant, which expanded rapidly during the war years and is still growing.

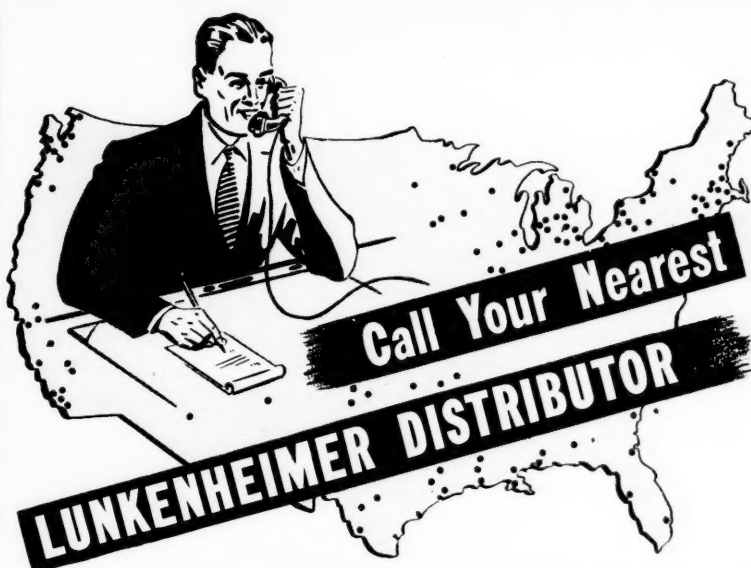
At St. Francisville, La., the Wariner Company is one of the concerns which dehydrated 21,000,000 pounds of sweet potatoes for the Army during the last year of the war. The J. B. Beaird Company at Shreveport, La., is making dehydrators—the perfect tie-in between farm processing industries and farm supply industries. Dehydrated livestock feed appears slated for healthy growth in the South, which today can boast 150 plants devoted to that enterprise.

As for meat processing, Castleberry's Foods at Augusta, Ga., canned \$2,500,000 worth of corned beef hash for the Army during the last year of the war, and consumers throughout the nation are discovering daily a delicious new canned product. In that same city this same concern has a plant which turns out meat and seafood sauces which also are finding an expanding market.

Alabama Dairy Products at Decatur, Ala., is one of eight successful cheese plants in north Alabama—an industry well suited to development in the South. Kraft, Pet, Carnation and virtually all of the other big dairy corporations have opened new milk plants in this region during the last three years, and the trend toward establishing still more plants is continuing.

Machinery plants are moving Southward. International Harvester is building the largest tractor plant in the world at Louisville, Ky., and at Memphis, Tenn., this same firm is erecting an \$8,000,000 plant for manufacturing a diversified line of power machinery, including me-

(Continued on page 80)



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Fig. 2125
Bronze Gate

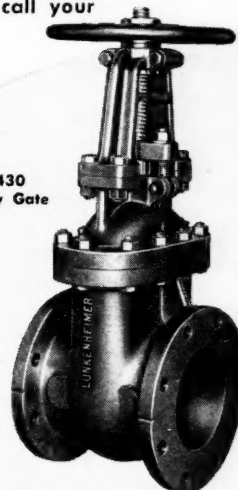


Fig. 1430
Iron Body Gate



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EXPORT DEPT., 318-322 HUDSON ST., NEW YORK 13

Bulkier Payrolls

(Continued from page 79)

chanical cotton pickers, for which there is expected to be an ever-growing demand right in this section.

At Springdale, Ark., the Welch Grape Juice Company is spending \$500,000 to enlarge its plant so that 5,000 tons of grapes and 3,000,000 pounds of strawberries can be processed annually.

Every crop in the farm program, as Dean Chapman emphasizes, requires equipment and supplies, and more and more of these needs are being met by Southern factories. For example, the General Foundry and Machine Company at the small town of Sanford, N. C., is making, along with diversified lines, curers for tobacco barns. A total of 2,000 of these were sold in Georgia alone last year.

These are only a few examples from a list of 101 types of agricultural industries and services which Dean Chapman cites are currently operating in the South. Diversification of agriculture in the region has

made thousands of them possible, and thousands more are still possible as this diversification continues, because it is diversified farming which actually makes possible diversified industries. Moreover, every new enterprise added to farm production creates possibilities for new industries providing jobs and increasing earning power.

"It is important," Chapman declares, "that Southern people know and remember that marketing, including processing, gets 60-cents out of the consumer's dollar, and that production gets only 40-cents."

The development of suitable manufacturing enterprises in the South, especially in its small towns, appears chiefly a matter of ingenuity, and of faith, and of a willingness to work. Thereby the South can enhance its economic progress; change, as it were, its entire economic complexion, and add vastly to its aggregate payroll.

Returning servicemen, anxious to enter business and industry in the South, could well devote their attention to such industries. Many

banking institutions in the region, realizing the importance, and the prospects, of just such industries, are lending encouragement to their development. For here is a means by which the South, without relying upon favor or outside assistance, is rising to economic equality with the nation as a whole.

Lion Oil Expands

(Continued from page 45)

purchase, the former Ozark Ordnance Works.

Now operating as part of the Chemical Division of Lion Oil Company this plant is manufacturing an annual rate of 165,000 tons of ammonium nitrate and 90,000 tons of anhydrous ammonia.

The process employed at the Lion chemical plant, the first government-owned plant of its type to be taken over for private operation, is most interesting, as only three simple raw materials are used—natural gas, air, and water. The catalytic synthesis process by which the trans-

(Continued on page 82)



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Lion Oil Expands

(Continued from page 80)

formation is accomplished is highly technical, but, in simple terms, natural gas is reacted with steam to obtain hydrogen.

Nitrogen is extracted from the atmosphere and added to the processed gas which then passes through a series of purification steps requiring various stages of compression. In the final step the processed gas contains only the proper proportions of one nitrogen to three hydrogen atoms united to form the completed NH_3 or ammonia.

A quantity of ammonia is oxidized to form nitric acid which in turn is used with added ammonia to produce ammonium nitrate. This liquid must then be pelleted and coated before it is ready for the soil.

To produce a finished fertilizer, Lion has leased for temporary use the ammonium nitrate pelleting (or graining) facilities of government-owned plants at Minden, Louisiana, and Texarkana, Texas. However plans for a completely modern graining unit at El Dorado have been

completed and construction of this million-dollar addition is now under way.

Although the use of ammonium nitrate as a fertilizer is not new, it was during the war that the graining process was perfected which made it possible to produce this plant food in solid form readily applicable to the soil by means of ordinary fertilizer spreading equipment.

Based upon the estimated United States requirements for 1946 for nitrogen of 1,155,000 tons, Lion's Arkansas plant will furnish 11% of this amount. In terms of finished products this will total 255,000 tons to come from the El Dorado plant. This is one industry which promises

Southern Harbors Busy

Southern ports hold six places among the ten leading harbors of the nation in exports and coastal cargoes unloaded, excluding coal, from December, 1945 through June, 1946. Leading her sister port of New Orleans by just over 1,000 carloads, Baltimore headed Southern harbors with 51,840 carloads to 50,834 for New Orleans. These two Dixie ports finished second and third to New York with its 219,502 carloads. In fifth place was Galveston with 48,408 carloads; in seventh, Hampton Roads, 32,444; eighth, Houston, 24,525; and ninth Mobile, 15,454. San Francisco took fourth place with 48,610 carloads, trailed by Philadelphia, sixth, 39,916 and Seattle, tenth, 14,698.

to be of material benefit in the growth and prosperity of both agriculture and industry in the South and Southwest.

Record Strike Wave

(Continued from page 46)

automobiles, radios, washing machines, refrigerators. But they must wait for everything, from sixty days to six months.

The figures in the table on page 46 demonstrate that the Washington policy of coddling Communists has meant an average of eight times as many strikes every year, as compared with the normal years before the New Deal formed its demoralizing political alliance with the CIO-PAC.

Vast Produce Center Projected

Construction of the authorized \$550,000 Mississippi Wholesale Central Farmers Market, one of the few of its kind in the nation, is expected to get underway shortly. Authorized by the 1946 state legislature, it has now been approved by the State Market Board. It is to be located in the Jackson vicinity, and is to be of the most modern and up-to-date type. Along with its completion will be developed a production and marketing program expected to double the now \$20 million income of the state's produce farmers.

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Flex V fasteners are easy to apply with the special applicator tool. The separable hinge joint makes for quick replacement of V-belts without dismantling shafting or machinery. Flex V fastened V-belts can also be run on V Flat Drives for there is no metal on the under side of the belt to contact the flat faced pulley.

Folder No. V-12 gives complete details on this Flex V fastener with list prices, special tools and application information. Your request will bring a copy.

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Louisville Furniture

(Continued from page 41)

chian timber in eastern Kentucky are also part of the organization.

Mengels started in business seven decades ago as a box manufacturer. The first venture outside of that field was in 1918. A company importing and manufacturing mahogany was purchased. When use of wood in boxes declined about 1920, the company began selling excess plywood to the furniture industry.

Later the wooden box business had almost completely disappeared. Operations were turned to wooden automobile body parts. Losing this with advent of metal bodies, the company began making parts for the furniture industry about 1933, eventually turning out finished furniture for other manufacturers and large retail outlets.

With such experiences behind it, the company embarked on its current furniture manufacturing program, seeing there the opportunity to offer quality products to the consumer and at the same time provide steadier employment to its workers at better wages and more profits for the stockholders.

Southern Ski Billets Shipped to Scandinavia

E. W. Jackson of Valdosta, Ga., is expanding a novel trade. He is shipping ski billets to Scandinavia. This Dixie product has proved its worth and is understood to be preferred to all others in Norway and Sweden.

The blanks are fashioned of seasoned prime hickory, the cut ends being sealed with wax. Mr. Jackson supplied the ski forms for the Army and when their quota was filled he manufactured trench shovel handles among other wood products during the war. Lately he has resumed the cutting of the ski billets. They are 1 1/4 inches thick, 4 1/4 inches in width

and 6 1/2 to 8 feet in length.

The Swedish army trains every man in the use of skis, thousands of which are made from Georgia and Florida hickory. Any nation with snow-covered terrain is particularly concerned with the problem of rapid winter troop movement.

In addition to the northern tier of European countries ski blanks find a domestic market in New Hampshire and Minnesota.

Business and Politics

(Continued from page 42)

ate voted for this policy. They won a real victory.

Said Senator Brewster: "Your work was effective. Senators from various parts of the country came to me, saying that they had heard from the folks back home and they asked what I suggested they do.

"Now, at last," continued Senator Brewster, "we have an organization on the outside with which we can work—an organization that can get support on these questions from the nation's grass roots."

Sales, Incomes Interlinked

Constantly rising consumer incomes bode well for Southern textile trade, according to data compiled by Walter S. Montgomery, chairman of the board, American Cotton Manufacturers Assn., and president, Spartan Mills, Spartanburg, S. C. Families with incomes less than \$500 spend \$18 for cotton goods, Mr. Montgomery finds, while those in the \$1,500-\$2,000 group spend \$44. Figures are based on studies of the 1935-36 period. At the same time, Dr. William P. Jacobs, president of the Association, disclosed that out of every dollar added to the value of raw cotton by the manufacturing process, 51 cents goes back to the cotton-goods worker in the form of wages. As these gentlemen, between them state it, higher incomes mean greater cotton goods sales; greater cotton goods sales mean higher incomes.

Gastonia Celebrates

Gaston County, N. C., is observing a week-long centennial festival, Oct. 6 to 12, beginning on Sunday with dedication of Gastonia's municipal airport and closing Friday with a big dance in the armory. Joe Spark, 76-year-old business man, and still active, is general chairman of the celebration committee.

"Keep Florida Green"

Gov. Millard F. Caldwell will spark the "Keep Florida Green" movement at Tallahassee on Oct. 30, it is announced by Leonard K. Thomson, president, Florida State Chamber of Commerce, in outlining the statewide movement designed to preserve Florida's forests and verdure. The Forestry Division of the state chamber is taking very active part in the movement.

Tennessee Pictures Herself

The State of Tennessee has issued two important and interesting publications. One, the Tennessee Blue Book, is factually very comprehensive, and furnishes accounts of individual counties, government data pertaining to the state and analysis of industrial facilities and natural resources; the other, a geological map of the Mascot-Jefferson City zinc mining district, one of the principal producing areas in the United States, is 41-inch by 57-inch in size.

Southern Iron Output Up

Iron ore production in Alabama, Georgia and Virginia increased 35 per cent for July over June. Greatest increase was from Alabama mines. Northeastern states showed increase of 10 per cent.

Plywood Name Change

The name of the National Plywood Co., of Conway, S. C., has been changed to South Carolina Plywood Co. There has been no change in ownership, personnel, or management.

Statement of the ownership, management, circulation, etc., required by the Acts of Congress of August 24, 1912 and March 3, 1933, of MANUFACTURERS RECORD, published monthly at Baltimore, Md., for October 1, 1946.

State of Maryland, City of Baltimore.

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State and City aforesaid, personally appeared C. J. O'Donnell, who having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Assistant Treasurer of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1933, embodied in Section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business managers are: Publisher, Manufacturers Record Publishing Co., Baltimore, Md.; editor, Wm. M. Beury, Baltimore, Md.; business manager, Frank Gould, MANUFACTURERS RECORD, Baltimore, Md.

2. That the owner is Manufacturers Record Publishing Company, Baltimore 3, Md.; Stockholders are: Frank Gould, MANUFACTURERS RECORD, Baltimore, Md.; K. Marchant, Maplewood, N. J.; Wm. M. Beury, MANUFACTURERS RECORD, Baltimore, Md.; R. Lisle Gould, MANUFACTURERS RECORD, Baltimore, Md.; Fleet McGinley, Inc., Baltimore, Md.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgages and other security holders owning or holding 1% or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities are: Frank Gould and the Est. of Isaac S. Field.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association or corporation has any interest, direct or indirect, in the said stock, bonds or other securities than as so stated by him.

C. J. O'DONNELL,
Assistant Treasurer.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 23rd day of September, 1946.

EMMA C. STERNER.
(My commission expires May, 1947.)

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